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## THE ARMY.

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Capt. Wm. McCleave, 8th Cavalry, Commanding Perm't Co.  
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Asst. Surgeon J. P. Kimball, U. S. A.  
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First Lieut. W. N. Sage, 11th Inf.  
First Lieut. C. Bird, 23d Inf.  
First Lieut. J. M. Ross, 21st Inf.  
Acting Asst. Surgeon A. F. Stelgers, U. S. A.  
DEPOT—COLUMBUS BARRACKS, OHIO.  
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Surgeon C. B. White, U. S. A., Post Surgeon.  
First Lieut. J. E. Quentin, 1st Lt. J. G. Powell, 4th Inf.  
First Lieut. L. M. O'Brien, 14th Inf.  
First Lieut. D. Robinson, 7th Inf.  
First Lieut. H. R. Brinkerhoff, 15th Inf.  
Second Lieut. G. K. Spencer, 9th Inf.  
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## ABSTRACT OF IMPORTANT ORDERS.

G. O. 24, H. Q. A., May 18, 1878.

Publishes the report of the Board on the Establishment of Schools at Military Posts, Garrisons, etc., to which we shall refer hereafter.

G. O. 25, H. Q. A., May 21, 1878.

By direction of the Secretary of War, the following opinion of the Attorney-General of the United States is published for the information of the Army. [Publishes a letter to the Secretary of War, dated "Department of Justice, Washington, May 15, 1878," and signed Chas. Devens, Attorney-General, deciding the question whether civilian clerks employed by Quartermasters, and also Superintendents of National Cemeteries, are amenable to the jurisdiction of a Court-martial. The Attorney-General decides that:

The limits of military jurisdiction under the Rules and Articles of War, with respect to persons, is definitely and precisely fixed by section 1094, and the other sections which follow and supplement it, declaring the constituents or components of the various branches or departments of the military establishment described in that section. Persons who do not belong to that establishment—who are not a part of the Army, as thus fixed and defined—are not subject to such jurisdiction, excepting, of course, where they come within the 33d Article, or within either of sections 1343, 1361, 4894, and 4895. This results from the language of section 1312, declaring that the "Armed Forces of the United States" shall be governed by the rules and articles thereafter set forth. The word "Armed," here used, must be understood as now comprehending those persons, and those persons only, who compose the Army as elsewhere defined in the statute (See section 1094). It is true that certain expressions in the Articles of War, descriptive of those who are punishable for offences therein mentioned, are in themselves, abstractly considered, sufficient to comprehend other persons than the persons just referred to. Thus, by the 60th Article, "any person in the military service of the United States" may be tried by Court-martial for the offences described in that article. But the words "in the military service," there used, are not to be taken in so general a sense as to include all who are employed in connection with that service in any capacity whatever. They must be construed with the provision by which the articles are preceded, and which declares that the latter shall govern "the Armed Forces of the United States." So construed, they properly include only such as belong to and serve in the Army fixed by law. Hence, the question of the amenability of an individual to Court-martial jurisdiction under that article is not to be determined according to the nature of his employment, that is to say, whether it is military or not, but solely according to the circumstance of his belonging or not belonging to the military establishment as defined in section 1094, etc. On examination, I find that neither a civilian employed as a Quartermaster's clerk nor a Superintendent of a National Cemetery belongs to the military establishment as fixed by Congress. The Quartermaster's Department is a branch of that establishment (see section 1094); but the Quartermaster's Department is defined by section 1132, and the clerk of a Quartermaster, though in its employ, is not a part of the department as there defined. Superintendents of National Cemeteries are appointed under section 4873, and are by section 4874 required to be selected from meritorious and trustworthy officers or soldiers who have been honorably mustered out or discharged from the military service; but they are not within the military establishment, or impressed with a military character, or in any way made subject to the military code. I am, therefore, of the opinion that civilian clerks employed by Quartermasters, and Superintendents of National Cemeteries, are not liable to trial by Court-martial under the Rules and Articles of War.]

The following orders, received from the Secretary of War, are published to the Army:

It being known that the presence of the firing-pin spring in the service rifle and carbine shortens the life of the firing-pin, upon the recommendation of the Chief of Ordnance the Secretary of War directs that the spring be no longer used. Accordingly it will be removed from the arms now in service, and none will hereafter be manufactured or supplied (G. O. 26, May 23, H. Q. A.)

With the approval of the Secretary of War, the Cavalry Recruiting Depot will be transferred from St. Louis Depot to Jefferson Bks, under the direction of the Superintendent of the Cavalry Recruiting Service, as soon as practicable; the Q. M. Dept. furnishing the necessary transportation.

Until proper accommodations can be prepared on the portion of the Jefferson Bks reservation set apart as an Ordnance powder depot, the Ordnance officer in charge of that depot will be allowed to occupy one of the two sets of quarters lately occupied by Ordnance officers at the barracks; quarters will also be furnished, if necessary, for the detachment under his command.

With the exception of that portion marked off on the plat of the reservation for an Ordnance powder depot, the entire reservation at Jefferson Bks will be under the control of the commanding officer of the Cavalry Depot.

The post will hereafter be known as the Cavalry Depot at Jefferson Bks.

The Superintendent will place a suitable guard in charge of the St. Louis Bks until other arrangements are made for its disposal (G. O. 27, May 23, H. Q. A.)

By direction of the Secretary of War, the following order is promulgated for the information and guidance of all concerned:

The extra pay of two dollars per month in virtue of the Certificate of Merit, granted in accordance with Sections 1216 and 1285, Revised Statutes, will commence at the date of the battle or engagement in which the Certificate was won, and continue while the soldier remains continuously in service as an enlisted man.

The certificates conferred on soldiers who may die before receiving them will be deposited with the Second Auditor of the Treasury, for the benefit of their heirs; and in cases of discharge prior to issue, they will be retained in the Adjutant-General's Office until applied for, when proof will be required that the applicants are the persons entitled to them.

No Certificate of Merit will be granted to any person not in the military service of the U. S. at the date of application for same (G. O. 28, May 24, H. Q. A.)

By direction of the Secretary of War, G. O. 49, of 1875, from this office, is modified to read as follows:

The Quartermaster's Department is authorized to transport to the Medical Museum at Washington such objects as may be turned over to its officers for that purpose, at any military post or station, by officers of the Army (G. O. 29, May 25, H. Q. A.)

G. O. 30, H. Q. A., May 27, 1878.

Publishes the opinion of the Judge-Advocate-General, that officers are not authorized to resist or obstruct in any way the execution of the summons or process of territorial courts in civil action, the fact that the defendant is quartered, or the property held upon a military reservation, not affecting the exercise of the power of the court, military reservations being within the jurisdiction of such courts.

G. C. M. O. 26, H. Q. A., May 18, 1878.

The Kautz Court-martial.—Before a General Court-martial which convened at Omaha, Neb., May 1, 1878, and of which Brig.-Gen. C. C. Augur is President, was arraigned and tried—Colonel August V. Kautz, 8th Infantry. Charge.—"Conduct to the prejudice of good order and military discipline."

[The specifications have already been given in our report of the trial.—ED JOURNAL.]

To the Specification, "Guilty, except the words 'which said publication was throughout wholly irregular and unmilitary,' to the excepted words Not Guilty." To the Additional Specification, "Guilty, except the words 'for no other reason,' to the excepted words Not Guilty." To the Charge, "Not Guilty." Finding.—Of the Specification, "Guilty, except the words 'which said publication was throughout wholly irregular and unmilitary,' and of the excepted words Not Guilty." In view of the circumstances of the case as they appear in evidence, the Court is of opinion that while the course of the accused was in some respects improper, no criminality attaches thereto." Of the Additional Specification, "Guilty, except the words 'that he had done so for no other reason than that he desired to relieve said Campbell from the penalty for his offences,' but, under the circumstances as they appear in evidence, attach no criminality thereto; of the excepted words Not Guilty." Of the Charge, "Not Guilty." And the Court does therefore "acquit" him, Col. August V. Kautz, 8th Infantry.

The proceedings and findings of the G. C. M. in the foregoing case of Colonel and Brevet Major-Gen. A. V. Kautz are approved. Col. Kautz stands acquitted, and will resume command of his regiment. The somewhat indefinite findings of the Court give a proper occasion for the General to announce certain great principles of military government which concern the honor and dignity of the Army, if not of the nation, and which this important trial may leave somewhat obscured. Obedience to and respect for the lawful decisions of the constituted authorities, from the highest to the lowest, is not only a duty enforced by penalties, but should be the cause of pride to every officer and soldier in the Army. When such decisions are made and announced by the proper officials, a cheerful obedience is all that is left for the officer, and the higher his rank and office the more important the example. This is not the obedience of the slave, but of the knight, true to his sovereign—in our case—the law. The progress of the world and of science may introduce into practice new methods, which will in due time solve wisely and satisfactorily every question, such as arose in this case, viz., as to the legality of acts done by a Department Commander, outside the limits of his territory, by means of the telegraph, but meantime the decision of the Executive on this and all kindred subjects must be accepted as binding in law and in honor. Any discussion, in the journals of the day, of matters adjudicated is wrong. The party in interest may address any respectful communication or opinion to his immediate commander, who is required by existing regulations and usage to forward the same to the very highest authority in the land, where it will always receive the most careful attention. Newspapers and printed pamphlets are not the media of communication in official matters, but the mails and telegraph are. Therefore, although the G. C. M. in the case of Col. Kautz finds "no criminality" in his publication, the General is constrained to say that it was more than "irregular;" it was improper, and must not be taken as an authorized precedent.

W. T. SHERMAN, General.

## STAFF CORPS AND DEPARTMENTS

Col. Delos B. Sacket, Insp.-Gen. of the Division, will proceed to Springfield, Ill., and New Albany, Ind., inspecting the National Cemeteries thereat; and to Jeffersonville, Ind., Cincinnati and Columbus, O., and Indianapolis, Ind., to inspect the accounts of disbursing officers at those places. Lieut.-Col. Abalom Baird, Asst. Insp.-Gen., will proceed to Little Rock and Fort Smith, Ark., Jefferson Bks and Springfield, Mo., Fort Scott, Kas., and Jefferson City, Mo., inspecting the National Cemeteries thereat; and to St. Louis, Mo., Keokuk, Iowa, Rock Island Arsenal, Ill., to inspect the accounts of disbursing officers at those places (S. O. 43, May 23, M. D. M.)

Colonel Nelson H. Davis, Insp.-General of Division, will make, quarterly, the inspections specified in letter to him from these Hdqrs, dated July 28, 1876, for which purpose he will visit the following named places, to wit: Buffalo, Oswego, West Troy, West Point, and Willets Point, N. Y.; Jersey City, N. J.; Philadelphia, Pa.; Baltimore, Md.; Old Point Comfort, Va.; New



London, Conn.; Newport, R. I.; Springfield, Boston, and Watertown, Mass.; Portland and Augusta, Me.; New York City and Fort Columbus, N. Y. H.; Detroit, Mich., and Cleveland and Toledo, O. (S. O. 41, May 21, M. D. A.)

Lieut.-Col. S. B. Holabird, Deputy Q. M. Gen., is announced as Chief Q. M. Mil. Div. of Pacific and Dept. of Cal., to date from the 11th inst., relieving Major Wm. Myers, Q. M. (G. O. 7, May 13, M. D. P.)

Upon the arrival at Bismarck, D. T., of recruits for the 6th Infantry, A. A. Surg. E. W. DuBose will be detached from Fort A. Lincoln, and will report to the C. O. of the detachment for duty with it until it shall have arrived at Fort Buford, where he will be relieved and return to his present station (S. O. 61, May 2, D. D.)

In obedience to instructions from Hdqrs of the Army, Major B. C. Card, Q. M., has been relieved from duty as Chief Quartermaster of this Dept. Major Card has for nearly 5 years discharged with eminent ability the arduous duties of his position, and has rendered most essential aid in the administration of a military Department, which for two years past has been in a state of unusual activity, in consequence of Indian hostilities, the large increase of force, and the erection within its limits of several new and extensive posts. Now that Major Card's services are required in another sphere of duty, the Dept. Commander desires thus formally to recognize the very great value of his services to the Government, and to express his sincere regret that the official relations between Major Card and himself are for the present terminated (G. O. 9, April 10, D. D.)

Captain W. A. Elderkin, S. D., will proceed from Yankton, D. T., to Sioux City, Iowa, on public business (S. O. 63, May 24, D. D.)

Capt. A. M. Miller, Capt. T. H. Handbury, 1st Lt. J. B. Quinn, 2d Lt. W. M. Black, and 2d Lt. W. L. F. K. members, and 2d Lt. S. W. Roessler, J. A. G. C. M. Willets Point, N. Y. H., May 31 (S. O., May 25, W. D.)

Major Chas. G. Sawtelle, Q. M., is assigned to duty as Chief Quartermaster of the Dept. (G. O. 23, May 14, D. C.)

A. Surg. A. A. Yomans, M. D., will move with the detachment of Co. E, 10th Infantry, from Fort Richardson to Fort Griffin, Texas (upon the abandonment of the former post), and there to take post (S. O. 106, May 21, D. T.)

Asst. Surg. Joseph B. Girard, M. D., member G. C. M. Fort Wayne, Mich., May 29 (S. O. 91, May 25, D. E.)

Asst. Surg. H. S. Turill, M. D., member G. C. M. San Felipe, Tex., May 27 (S. O. 103, May 27, D. T.)

A. A. Surg. Theodore Artaud will repair to Jackson Bks, New Orleans, La., to relieve Asst. Surg. L. W. Crampion as medical officer of that post. Surgeon Crampion will comply with par. 5, S. O. 101, from H. Q. A., A. G. O. (S. O. 63, May 20, D. G.)

#### LEAVE OF ABSENCE.

One month, to apply for extension of one month, A. Surg. W. S. Tremaine, Fort Dodge, Kas. (S. O. 92, May 27, D. M.)

Two months, Asst. Surg. H. M. Cronkhite (S. O., May 24, W. D.)

#### NON-COMMISSIONED STAFF.

Hosp. Steward R. Werner, now at San Felipe, Tex., will report to the C. O. of that post for duty (S. O. 103, May 16, D. T.)

Hosp. Steward E. S. Blair will accompany 1st Lieut. E. O. Gibson, 10th Infantry, to N. Y. City, returning to his station on completion of the duty (S. O. 105, May 20, D. T.)

Permission to be absent from his duties for 60 days, to take effect after June 1, is granted W. H. Richardson, Superintendent National Cemetery at Salisbury, N. C. (S. O. 54, May 13, D. S.)

#### THE LINE.

1ST CAVALRY, Colonel Cuvier Grover.—Headquarters, and F. K. L. Fort Walla Walla, W. T.; C. Camp Bidwell, Cal.; B. Fort Klamath, Oregon; I. Camp Halleck, Nev.; A. Camp Harney, Ore.; M. Fort Colville, Wash. T.; D. Presidio, Cal.; G. Fort Boise, I. T.; E. H. Ft. Lapwai, I. T.

2ND CAVALRY, Colonel L. N. Palmer.—Headquarters and C. D. G. M. Fort Custer, M. T.; A. B. E. I. Fort Keogh; F. H. K. L. Fort Ellis, M. T.

3RD CAVALRY, Col. Wash. L. Elliott.—Headquarters, and A. B. F. K. Fort Laramie, W. T.; I. Fort Fetterman, W. T.; C. Camp Robinson, Neb.; G. Camp Sheridan, Neb.; D. Fort Sanders, W. T.; E. L. New Red Cloud Agency, D. T.; H. M. New Spotted Tail Agency, D. T.

Detached Service.—2d Lieut. James E. H. Foster, member, G. C. M. Fort Fetterman, W. T., by S. O. 5 (S. O. 45, May 21, D. P.)

Major Caleb H. Carlton will proceed to Fort Laramie, and report to Lieut.-Col. Luther P. Bradley, 9th Inf., for duty (S. O. 45, May 21, D. P.)

Leave of Absence.—One month, 1st Lieut. Albert D. King, Fort Fetterman, W. T. (S. O. 45, May 21, D. P.)

4TH CAVALRY, Col. R. S. Mackenzie.—Headquarters, and A. D. K. L. M. Fort Clark, Tex.; G. H. Fort Reno, I. T.; C. Fort Sill, I. T.; I. Camp Supply, I. T.; B. F. Fort Elliott, Tex.; E. Fort Duncan, Tex.

5TH CAVALRY, Col. W. Merritt.—Headquarters and A. B. H. I. Fort D. A. Russell, W. T.; C. D. E. F. K. M. Fort McKinney, W. T.; L. Fort McPherson, Neb.; G. Camp Brown, W. T.

Detached Service.—1st Lieut. W. S. Schuyler, A. D. C., will proceed to Camp Stambaugh, W. T., and inspect all public property thereof which is not worth the cost of transportation (S. O. 43, May 21, D. P.)

6TH CAVALRY, Col. James Oakes.—Headquarters and C. G. Camp Grant, A. T.; B. M. Camp Huachuca, A. T.; K. Fort Whipple, A. T.; H. L. Camp Bowie, A. T.; E. D. Camp Apache, A. T.; A. Camp Verde, A. T.; I. Camp McDowell, A. T.; F. Camp Thomas, A. T.

Leave Extended.—1st Lieut. H. P. Kingsbury, two months (S. O., May 23, W. D.)

7TH CAVALRY, Colonel S. D. Sturgis.—Headquarters, and A. E. G. I. L. M. Fort A. Lincoln, D. T.; C. F. Fort Totten, D. T.; B. Standing Rock Agency, D. T.; D. H. K. Fort Rice, D. T.

Detached Service.—Col. Samuel D. Sturgis will proceed to St. Paul, Minn., on public service (S. O. 63, May 24, D. D.)

8TH CAVALRY, Col. J. I. Gregg.—Headquarters and E. G. H. Ringgold Barracks, Tex.; C. D. I. L. Fort Brown, Tex.; A. B. K. M. Fort Clark, Tex.; F. San Diego, Tex.

Leave Extended.—1st Lieut. Edmund Luff, five months (S. O., May 23, W. D.)

Gen. Devin.—At a meeting of the officers of the 8th Cavalry, held at the Headquarters, May 3, 1878, the following named officers being present, viz., Lieut.-Col. N. B. Sweitzer, Major D. R. Clendenin, Capt. A. B. Kaufman, E. G. Fehdt and H. J. Farnsworth, 1st Lieut. and Adj. J. H. Mahnken, 1st Lieut. and R. Q. M. George F. Foote, 1st Lieut. Edmund Luff and R. A. Williams, 2d Lieut. S. W. Fountain, Q. O. M. Gillmore and J. W. Pinder, 8th Cav.; Lieut.-Col. N. B. Sweitzer presiding—resolutions were adopted with reference to the death of Col. Thos. C. Devin, 3d Cav., including the following:

Resolved, That although at the time of his death he was no longer an officer of the 8th Cavalry, yet identified as he had been with our regiment for eleven years, we feel that to him, the summons has come as to one of us, and knowing him, we know that he has met it as becomes a soldier and a man.

Resolved, That the 8th Cavalry will always cherish in remembrance his soldierly qualities and kindness, his self-sacrificing devotion to his regiment and his duty, his honesty and straightforwardness of purpose, and his noble and untiring efforts to instill, foster and preserve in his regiment, a code of honor, truth and fellowship, that would make it a unit in its prosperity as well as in times of peril.

9TH CAVALRY, Col. Edward Hatch.—Headquarters, Santa Fe, N. M.; L. Fort Bliss, Texas; D. E. I. K. M. Fort Garland, C. T.; F. H. Fort Stanton, N. M.; A. B. C. G. Fort Bayard, N. M.

Change of Station.—Co. F will return to Fort Stanton and take post; Co. L will return to Fort Bliss, Tex., and take post (S. O. 45, May 20, D. N. M.)

10TH CAVALRY, Colonel Benjamin H. Grierson.—Headquarters and D. P. L. M. Fort Concho, Tex.; A. G. I. Fort Sill, I. T.; H. K. Fort Davis, Tex.; B. Fort Stockton, Tex.; K. San Felipe, Tex.; C. Fort McKavett, Tex.

Detached Service.—Capt. J. M. Kelley, 2d Lieut. G. H. Evans, members, and 1st Lieut. L. P. Hunt, J. A. G. C. M. San Felipe, Tex., May 27 (S. O. 106, May 21, D. T.)

Leave Extended.—2d Lieut. C. G. Ayres, one month (S. O., May 27, W. D.)

To Join.—1st Lieut. R. H. Pratt will join his company at the expiration of his present leave of absence (S. O., May 27, W. D.)

1ST ARTILLERY, Col. Israel Vogdes.—Headquarters and B. E. F. K. Fort Adams, R. I.; A. I. Fort Warren, Mass.; C. M. Fort Trumbull, Conn.; H. Fort Preble, Me.; D. L. Fort Independence, Mass.; G. Fort Monroe, Va.

Detached Service.—Capt. William M. Graham, Alanson M. Randol, 1st Lieut. John C. White, Frederic C. Nichols, 2d Lieut. Thomas C. Patterson, Adam Slaker, members, and 1st Lieut. Robert H. Patterson, J. A. G. C. M. Fort Independence, Mass., May 29 (S. O. 92, May 27, D. E.)

Leave of Absence.—One month, Capt. Joseph P. Sanger, Fort Warren, Mass. (S. O. 92, May 27, D. E.)

Leave Extended.—1st Lieut. John M. K. Davis, Adj., four days (S. O. 90, May 24, D. E.)

Capt. Samuel S. Elder, thirteen days (S. O. 91, May 25, D. E.)

Technology Cadets.—The closing drill of the year of the Corps of Cadets of the Boston Institute of Technology took place Saturday afternoon, May 18, in the presence of a large number of ladies and gentlemen. The corps first paraded as an infantry company, of 20 files front, under command of Lieut. H. W. Hubbell, Jr., U. S. A., the military instructor, and a half hour was spent in company drill. Dress parade followed, the corps being divided into three companies. Artillery drill by one section closed the programme. While the infantry drill was good, showing considerable improvement in the corps during the year, the artillery drill was especially worthy of commendation. After the drill dancing was indulged in for a couple of hours. The roster of the corps is as follows: Captain, W. F. Almy; Adjutant, R. Millen; Quartermaster, L. P. Howe; 1st Lieutenant, F. H. Buggs; 2d Lieutenant, J. E. Lund.

2ND ARTILLERY.—Colonel William F. Barry.—Headquarters and A. D. M. Fort McHenry, Md.; C. Fort Johnston, N. C.; E. F. G. L. San Antonio, Tex.; K. Fort Monroe, Va.; I. Washington, D. C.; B. Fort Foote, Md.

Detached Service.—Lieut.-Col. Harvey A. Allen, Capt. Henry G. Litchfield, James E. Wilson, 1st Lieut. John C. Scantling, Asher C. Taylor, 2d Lieut. Hamilton Rowan, E. E. Gayle, members, and 2d Lieut. W. A. Simpson, J. A. G. C. M. Fort McHenry, Md., May 27 (S. O. 89, May 22, D. E.)

3RD ARTILLERY, Col. George W. Getty.—Headquarters and C. D. L. M. Fort Hamilton, N. Y. H.; A. Ft. Monroe, Va.; B. I. Fort Wadsworth, N. Y. H.; B. Fort Niagara, N. Y.; F. Fort Ontario, N. Y.; H. Madison Bks, N. Y.; K. Plattsburg Bks, N. Y.; G. Fort Schuyler, N. Y.

Leave Extended.—Capt. Lorenzo Lorain, twenty days (S. O. 93, May 27, D. E.)

Transfers.—2d Lieut. Henry H. Ludlow from Bat. F to H; 2d Lieut. Charles G. Woodward from Bat. H to F (S. O., May 22, W. D.)

4TH ARTILLERY, Col. W. H. French.—Headquarters, B. C. E. L. Presidio, Cal.; H. K. Alcatraz Isl., Cal.; M. Fort Stevens, Or.; D. G. Fort Canby, Wash. T.; I. Fort Monroe, Va.; A. Fort Townsend, W. T.; F. Ft. San Jose, Cal.

Detached Service.—Capt. Marcus P. Miller, member Board of Officers appointed by par. 1, S. O. 71 (S. O. 72, May 8, M. D. P.)

Leave of Absence.—Two months, Capt. J. B. Campbell, Point San Jose, Cal. Capt. Joseph B. Campbell is relieved from duty as member Board of Officers

appointed by par. 1, S. O. 71 (S. O. 72, May 8, M. D. P.)

5TH ARTILLERY, Col. Henry J. Hunt.—Headquarters and E. F. I. Charleston, S. C.; A. E. St. Augustine, Fla.; L. M. Fort Barrancas, Fla.; G. H. Fort Brooke, Fla.; C. Fort Monroe, Va.; D. Savannah, Ga.

Detached Service.—Major Richard Arnold, A. A. Insp.-Gen., will inspect the posts and garrisons of Forts Hamilton, Wadsworth and Schuyler, N. Y. H. (S. O. 91, May 25, D. E.)

1ST INFANTRY.—Colonel Thomas G. Pitcher.—Headquarters and A. C. E. I. Fort Randall, D. T.; B. G. Lower Brule Agency; H. K. Fort Sully, D. T.; D. F. Standing Rock Agency, D. T.

Detached Service.—The telegraphic instructions of the 9th and 13th inst., from these Hdqrs, directing that two companies 1st Inf. from Fort Randall be detached for service at the summer camp to be established at Bear Butte, and that they be sent to rendezvous at Fort Sully, with sixty days rations for both, are confirmed, and also the telegraphic instructions of the 9th and 20th inst., from these Hdqrs, directing that one company of the 1st Inf. be sent from Standing Rock Agency to Fort A. Lincoln, and thence to the summer camp to be established at Bear Butte (S. O. 62, May 21, D. D.)

2ND INFANTRY, Colonel Frank Wheaton.—Headquarters and B. D. P. Fort Lapwai, I. T.; C. K. Mt. Idaho, I. T.; E. Fort Colville, W. T.; A. G. H. I. Coeur d'Alene Lake, I. T.

3RD INFANTRY, Colonel De L. Floyd-Jones.—Headquarters and A. C. E. F. K. Helena, M. T.; B. D. H. I. Missoula City, M. T.; G. Camp Baker, M. T.

Detached Service.—The telegraphic order of May 6th, from these Hdqrs, directing the Regt. Hdqrs of the 3d Inf., with five companies of the regiment from Helena Bks and one company from Camp Baker, to proceed to the crossing of the Marias River, is confirmed. The command will encamp in the neighborhood of the point designated until further orders (S. O. 62, May 21, D. D.)

4TH INFANTRY, Colonel Franklin F. Flint.—Headquarters and F. G. Fort Sanders, W. T.; A. H. Fort Steele, W. T.; C. Fort Fetterman, W. T.; D. E. Fort Laramie, W. T.; B. E. I. Cantonment Reno, W. T.

Detached Service.—1st Lieut. George O. Webster, member, G. C. M. Fort Fetterman, W. T., by S. O. 5, from these Hdqrs (S. O. 45, May 21, D. P.)

5TH INFANTRY, Colonel Nelson A. Miles.—Headquarters and A. B. C. D. E. F. G. H. I. K. Ft. Keogh, M. T.

6TH INFANTRY, Colonel William B. Hazen.—Headquarters and C. D. E. F. G. I. Fort Buford, D. T.; A. Fort Rice, D. T.; B. Fort Abraham Lincoln, D. T.; H. K. Fort Stevenson, D. T.

Change of Station.—The officers and recruits 6th Inf., now at Fort Snelling, will be placed by the C. O. of that post en route by the Northern Pacific train to will leave St. Paul, Minn., on May 21, to their present stations as follows, viz.: Fort Rice, 22 enlisted men; Fort Abraham Lincoln, 20 enlisted men; Fort Stevenson, 34 enlisted men; Fort Buford, 1st Lieut. Charles G. Penney and Fred'k W. Thibaut, and 100 enlisted men (S. O. 61, May 20, D. D.)

7TH INFANTRY, Col. John Gibbon.—Headquarters, and A. B. C. H. I. K. Fort Shaw, M. T.; G. Fort Ella, M. T.; D. E. Camp Baker, M. T.; F. Fort Benton, M. T.

8TH INFANTRY, Col. August V. Kautz.—Headquarters, Angel Island, Cal.; F. Camp Mojave, A. T.; A. B. Camp Verde, A. T.; C. Camp McDowell, A. T.; K. Camp Lowell, A. T.; E. G. Camp Apache, A. T.; H. San Diego, Cal.; I. G. Grant, A. T.; D. Camp Thomas, A. T.

9TH INFANTRY, Col. John H. King.—Headquarters and B. F. G. H. I. Omaha Barracks, Neb.; E. Cantonment Reno, W. T.; A. Fort McPherson, Neb.; C. K. Camp at Cheyenne Depot, W. T.; D. Sidney Bks, Neb.

Detached Service.—Capt. Thomas B. Burrows will proceed to Columbus Bks, Ohio, as a witness before G. C. M. convened by S. O. 5 (S. O. 44, May 17, D. P.)

10TH INFANTRY, Colonel Henry B. Clitz.—Headquarters and A. B. C. F. I. Fort McKavett, Tex.; B. Fort McIntosh, Tex.; E. Fort Griffin, Tex.; G. H. K. Fort Clark, Tex.

Detached Service.—Capt. J. A. P. Hampson, additional member, G. C. M. Fort Clark, Tex., per par. 2, S. O. 81 (S. O. 104, May 18, D. T.)

1st Lieut. E. O. Gibson will proceed to N. Y. City, N. Y., via Galveston, Tex., with a view to securing an artificial limb, under the papers transmitted by the Adj. Gen. of the Army, May 13, 1878 (S. O. 103, May 20, D. D.)

11TH INFANTRY, Colonel William H. Wood.—Headquarters and A. D. E. G. I. K. Cheyenne Agency, D. T.; B. C. F. H. Fort Custer, M. T.

G. C. M.—In disapproving the proceedings of the G. C. M. of which Major Chas. G. Bartlett, 11th Inf., is president, in the case of Private William Stuart, Co. I, 11th Inf., sentenced to six months confinement in charge of the guard, Gen. Terry says:

The record in this case discloses the following facts: On the morning of December 16th, last, before sunrise, the prisoner was engaged, with others, in packing the camp wagon, preparatory to a movement of the command. While so engaged he suddenly fell against his Company Commander. The latter raised him by the collar and "jerked him back five or six feet," and called him "a worthless scoundrel." The prisoner at the time asserted that he had not seen his Company Commander, and said to him, "take your hands off me," in a manner, as is alleged, insolent and disrespectful. He was ordered into custody by his Company Commander, who soon thereafter noticed that the prisoner was speaking loudly, and recalcitrating while looking towards him. The latter then requested the Officer of the Day to relieve the prisoner, and then ordered that he should march that day tied behind one of the company wagons. The prisoner was so tied, and marched throughout the day, a distance variously estimated at from seventeen to twenty miles. In the cross-examination of the prosecuting witness, the prisoner asked him, "in what manner was I tied to the wagon, and for how long a time?" The question was objected to by a member, as being irrelevant. The prisoner stated that he desired to prove that he was punished illegally, and by improper authority, and that his life was endangered while tied to the wagon. The objection was, however, sustained, and the expression of desire of the prisoner disregarded. It is for this reason that the proceedings are disapproved, the prisoner having been clearly entitled to place upon the record a full history of the course pursued by the prosecuting witness towards him. The disobedience of orders, of which the Court convicts the prisoner, consisted in a refusal to write anew a



letter of complaint which he had addressed to the Post Adjutant through his Company Commander, complaining of the treatment he had received. The proof is, that he demanded a return of the original letter when ordered to re-write it, which was denied him. —that he did not positively refuse. If the letter was not in print, or was not, for sufficient reasons, a suitable communication to forward, his Company Commander would have been retained in retaining it, or retaining it, but the facts as they appear of record do not constitute the statutory offense of disobedience of orders. The Department Commander feels it his duty to condemn the arbitrary, and unusual punishment inflicted upon the prisoner by his Company Commander. The latter upon the prisoner a super-sensitiveness, and to have committed an accident into an insult. That the prisoner should have demanded that his assailant should unhand him, in a loud and injured tone, was but natural. It is to be borne in mind that officers can hardly expect to excite the respect of a soldier, by an unjustifiable assault upon him, and that such action tends largely to weaken the bonds of authority. Private Stuart will be released from confinement and restored to duty (G. C. M. O. No. 33, Hdqrs D. D., May 2.)

**19TH INFANTRY**, Colonel Orlando B. Willcox.—Headquarters and A. Fort Whipple, A. T.; C. D. F. Angel Island, Cal.; E. Camp Gaston, Cal.; G. Camp Bidwell, Cal.; I. Camp McDermitt, Nev.; H. Camp Halleck, Nev.; B. K. Benicia Bks. Cal.

**Detached Service**.—2d Lieut. A. G. Tassin, who is already charged with the duties of police at these Hdqrs and Fort Whipple, A. T., is furthermore detailed as Inspector of public buildings and guards within the limits of this military reservation (S. O. 48, May 7, D. A.)

**19TH INFANTRY**, Colonel P. R. de Trobriand.—Headquarters and A. D. H. I. Jackson Bks. La.; B. F. E. Baton Rouge Bks. La.; C. E. Little Rock Bks. Ark.; G. Mount Vernon, Ala.

**Leave of Absence**.—One month, 1st Lieut. J. A. Olmsted, R. Q. M., Jackson Bks. La. (S. O. 63, May 20, D. G.)

**14TH INFANTRY**, Col. John E. Smith.—Headquarters and D. E. F. G. I. Camp Douglas, Utah; A. Fort Hall, Idaho; B. C. H. Fort Cameron, U. T.; K. Fort Hartsuff.

**Leave of Absence**.—Fifteen days, Lieut.-Col. Henry Douglass, Fort Cameron, U. T. (S. O. 45, May 21, D. P.)

**15TH INFANTRY**, Col. Geo. A. Woodward.—Headquarters and D. K. Ft. Wingate, N. M.; B. Ft. Garland, C. T.; A. G. Fort Craig, N. M.; F. Ft. Union, N. M.; E. Fort Bayard, N. M.; H. Fort Stanton, N. M.; I. Fort Marcy, N. M.; C. Fort Bliss, Tex.

**Change of Station**.—2d Lieut. S. S. Pague will relieve Lieut. Cyrus M. DeLany of his duties as A. A. Q. M. and A. C. S. Fort Stanton, N. M. (S. O. 45, May 20, D. N. M.)

**16TH INFANTRY**, Colonel G. Pennypacker.—Headquarters and A. C. H. Fort Riley, Kas.; E. I. Fort Reno, I. T.; B. D. Fort Sill, I. T.; G. Fort Hays, Kas.; K. Fort Gibson, I. T.; F. Fort Wallace, Kas.

**Leave of Absence**.—Three months, with permission to go beyond sea, 2d Lieut. R. R. Steedman (S. O., May 23, W. D.)

**17TH INFANTRY**, Colonel Thomas L. Crittenden.—Headquarters and B. D. H. I. Standing Rock Ar., D. T.; G. Fort A. Lincoln, D. T.; A. Fort Sisseton, D. T.; C. Fort Totten, D. T.; E. K. Fort Pembina, D. T.; F. Fort Snelling, Minn.

**Leave Extended**.—1st Lieut. Thomas Sharp, fifteen days (S. O. 60, May 17, D. D.)

**19TH INFANTRY**, Colonel Thomas H. Ruger.—Headquarters and B. C. D. E. F. G. K. McPherson Bks. Atlanta, Ga.; H. I. Newport Bks. Ky.; A. Chattanooga, Tenn.

**Leave of Absence**.—Two months, on Surg. certificate, 1st Lieut. Michael Leahy, McPherson Bks. Atlanta, Ga. (S. O. 44, May 27, M. D. A.)

**19TH INFANTRY**, Colonel Charles H. Smith.—Headquarters and E. H. K. Ft. Lyon, C. T.; F. G. Ft. Dodge, Kas.; D. Fort Larned, Kas.; C. I. Fort Elliott, Tex.; A. B. Camp Supply, I. T.

**Detached Service**.—Capt. W. T. Gentry, member, G. C. M. Fort Sill, Ind. T., by par. 2, S. O. 87, from these Hdqrs (S. O. 93, May 21, D. M.)

**Relieved**.—Capt. E. H. Liscum is relieved from duty as member G. C. M. convened at Fort Sill, Ind. T., by par. 2, S. O. 87 (S. O. 91, May 20, D. M.)

**20TH INFANTRY**, Colonel Geo. Sykes.—Headquarters and B. D. G. I. K. Fort Brown, Tex.; A. San Antonio, Tex.; C. E. Ft. Clark, Tex.

**Detached Service**.—Capt. Wm. Fletcher, member, G. C. M. Fort Clark, Tex., per par. 11, S. O. 81 (S. O. 104, May 18, D. T.)

**21ST INFANTRY**, Colonel Alfred Sully.—Headquarters and B. D. E. G. H. I. Fort Vancouver, W. T.; K. Camp Harney, Or.; C. Ft. Townsend, W. T.; F. Fort Klamath, Or.; A. Fort Boise, I. T.

**Detached Service**.—1st Lieut. Fred. H. E. Ebstein, R. Q. M., will proceed to Fort Lapwai, I. T., and settle all accounts of friendly Indians belonging to that reservation, that were contracted during the late campaign against the hostile Nez Perces, and also any other accounts in that vicinity which Major George H. Weeks, Q. M., Disbursing Q. M. for the campaign, may designate (S. O. 50, May 4, D. C.)

**22ND INFANTRY**, Colonel David S. Stanley.—Headquarters and A. C. D. H. Fort Porter, Mich.; F. K. Fort Brady, Mich.; B. G. Fort Porter, N. Y.; E. Fort Mackinac, Mich.; I. Fort Gratiot, Mich.

**Detached Service**.—Lieut.-Col. Elwell S. Otis, Capt. De Witt C. Poole, 1st Lieuts. Platt M. Thorne, R. Q. M., Thomas H. Fisher, 2d Lieut. Oscar D. Ladley, members, and 1st Lieut. Oskaloosa M. Smith, J. A. of G. C. M. Fort Wayne, Mich., May 29 (S. O. 91, May 25, D. E.)

**23RD INFANTRY**, Colonel Jeff. C. Davis.—Headquarters and A. C. D. E. F. G. H. I. K. Fort Leavenworth, Kas.; B. Fort Dodge, Kas.

**24TH INFANTRY**, Colonel Joseph H. Potter.—Headquarters and A. B. F. Fort Duncan, Tex.; D. E. H. Fort McIntosh, Tex.; C. G. I. K. Ringgold Barracks, Tex.

**25TH INFANTRY**, Colonel George L. Andrews.—Headquarters and A. E. H. I. Fort Davis, Tex.; C. D. F. Fort Stockton, Tex.; B. San Felipe, Tex.; G. K. Ft. Concho, Tex.

**Detached Service**.—1st Lieut. W. I. Sanborn, 2d Lieut. R. H. R. Loughborough, members, G. C. M. San Felipe, Tex., May 27 (S. O. 106, May 21, D. T.)

**Promotions**.—The following promotions are announced:

1st Lieut. Andrew Geddes, A. Fort Davis, Tex., to be Captain, vice Hart, deceased, which carries him to F. at Fort Stockton, Tex.; 2d Lieut. Harry Reade, D. Fort Stockton, Tex., to be 1st Lieutenant, vice Geddes, promoted, which carries him to A. at Fort Davis, Tex. (S. O. 105, May 20, D. T.)

**Casualties among the Commissioned Officers of the U. S. Army reported to the Adjutant-General's Office during the week ending Saturday, May 25, 1878.**

1st Lieut. Nicholas Redmond, U. S. A. (retired)—Died May 21, 1878, at Brooklyn, New York.

**Officers Registered**.—At Hdqrs Mil. Div. Atlantic, May 28: Col. T. G. Pitcher, 1st Inf.; Lieut. J. E. Sawyer, 5th Art.; Lieut. J. H. Willard, U. S. Engrs.; Col. L. P. Graham, U. S. A.; Lieut. R. W. Hoyt, 11th Inf.; Lieut. A. H. Merrill, 1st Art.; Lieut. Chas. F. Roe, 2d Cav.; Lieut.-Col. Geo. W. Wallace, U. S. A.; Capt. L. Lorain, 3d Art.

In G. O. No. 25 of the War Department, May 21, the Secretary of War publishes for the information of the Army the opinion of the Attorney-General, that civilian clerks serving with Quartermasters, (and also Superintendents of National Cemeteries,) are not amenable to military jurisdiction or trial in time of peace; thus confirming the opinion heretofore rendered to the Secretary of War by the Judge Advocate General in the case of Barth, and discussed about two years ago in our columns. The two law officers of the Government whose business it is to advise on such points having thus concurred, the question involved, we presume, may be considered as set at rest.

#### CONGRESS.

In the Senate the bill, S. 1060, to erect headstones over the graves of soldiers buried in private cemeteries, was passed.

Reports were submitted on the bills for the relief of Paymaster M. B. Cushing, U. S. N.; Horace E. Mullan, U. S. N., and Lieut. Comdr. Jas. H. Sands, U. S. N., the last two with amendments. A bill was introduced, S. 1305, for the relief of Commander Greenleaf Cilley, U. S. N.

The House passed the bill, H. R. 4963, to repeal section 4717 R. S., relating to the presentation of pension claims within five years. H. R. 4973, to amend section 4703 R. S., providing that "if the widow remarries and continues thereafter to draw the pension, the pension to the children shall commence at the date when payment to the said widow shall cease."

Bills were introduced (H. R. 5010), to give ten condemned bronze cannon for the Custer monument at West Point; H. R. 5018, for the relief of Sumnerville Nicholson; H. R. 5049, authorizing the settlement of the claims of Rear-Admiral Dahlgren's estate; H. R. 5039, for the relief of 2d Lieut. R. H. Young, 4th Infantry. We refer elsewhere to the debate on the Army Appropriation bill, which has occupied most of the time of the House during the week.

The annual report of the Board of Health of the District of Columbia shows that, while twenty-five years ago Washington could scarcely enumerate 50,000 inhabitants, to-day it reckons 165,000 and ranks as twelfth in the list of great cities. The negro population is now larger than the entire population in 1853, or nearly one-third of the whole.

The President, with several members of the Cabinet, will leave Washington on Wednesday afternoon, May 29, for the Gettysburg battle field, in a special car tendered by Col. Scott. Col. John B. Batchelder, author of the positions of troops on the Government maps of that battle, will accompany the party, by invitation, to point out to them the positions of the troops and describe the changing movements of the troops. The arrangements at Washington for Decoration Day consist in the closing of the public offices, orations, music, and decorations at the Federal cemeteries, and a variety of excursions by steamers and railroads to neighboring cities and to pleasant rural spots in this vicinity. More attention seems to be given to the excursions than to the Decoration Day services.

A COMMITTEE of business men of Chicago have raised the necessary funds and taken steps to organize a volunteer battery of artillery and four companies of cavalry. In addition, breech-loaders have been purchased to perfect the equipment of the State militia, and their headquarters have been removed to the Exposition Building, to be ready for any emergency. The Board of Trade has passed the following resolution:

**Resolved**, That the Senate and House of Representatives of the United States be respectfully but earnestly memorialized to provide by law for the increase and maintenance of the Army to a full 100 regiments, of 1,000 men each, to the end that all parts of our country may feel that it has something like adequate protection against the emergency liable to rise if complications from without, or if demonstrations of violence from within, menace our country.

GENERAL MILES, in his indorsement of Lieutenant Baldwin's communication concerning the sale of ammunition to Indians in Canada, to which we referred last week, says that these reports were corroborative of others of a similar character which have been received within a year. He adds that there could be no objec-

tion to the British authorities allowing their Indians to obtain unlimited quantities of ammunition; yet, when the Indians occupy a threatening attitude, immediately on the border, and are in formidable numbers, the matter has a more serious aspect. A similar state of affairs existed on the Canadian border in 1866. The Fenians were not permitted to purchase ammunition along the frontier, and the strength of the Army was used in seizing all materials of war, arms and ammunition, and in arresting all, even those without arms in their hands, who were suspected of having designs against the peace of the territory of Canada. General Terry indorses the report, but supposes no objection on the ground of international duty could be made to these sales of ammunition except it be sold to the refugees who have sought an asylum on British soil, and they then returned to this country with hostile intent. In case of such return he deemed the report given would be of value.

THE wedding ceremony of Lieutenant R. L. Hoxie, U. S. Engineers, and Miss Vinnie Ream, the well-known sculptress, took place at Ascension P. E. Church, Washington, Tuesday evening, May 28. Gen. Sherman gave away the bride, and the company included members of the Cabinet, Senators, Representatives, heads of departments, officers of the Army and many of the old residents of Washington. The groomsmen were Mr. Charles P. Shaw, a member of the New York Bar; Mr. J. G. Shackle, of Indiana, editor of the Evansville Courier; Lieut. Samuel E. Tillman and Lieut. T. W. Symons, of the Engineer Corps, now on duty in Washington. Bishop Pinckney, of the diocese of Maryland, performed the ceremony. As the party entered the church the choir of St. John's Episcopal Church sang the verses composed for the occasion by Gen. Albert Pike, and set to music by Prof. Kimball, organist of St. John's. The bride wore a trailing robe of white satin, over which fell a veil of embroidered tulle. The bridesmaids, Miss Lillian Pike, daughter of the General; Miss Mary Morgan, daughter of Senator Morgan, of Alabama, and the Misses Harrison, of New York, cousins of the bridegroom, were attired in white and delicately tinted silks. In addition to the customary floral decorations, the walls were hung with banners covered with devices wrought in flowers. The bridal presents were very numerous, and included services of gold and silver, paintings, poems, and many articles of a unique and artistic nature. Gustave Dore contributed one of his pictures, and Lieut. a musical composition. The happy couple left on the 9 o'clock train, to visit friends of Lieut. Hoxie in Iowa.

CHAPLAINS IN THE ARMY.—The Boston Pilot, referring to our article on Chaplains, which it speaks of with favor as "an able editorial," says: "It is a fact that in both the Army and Navy upwards of three-quarters of the enlisted men are Catholics. The greater portion of the soldiers composing the posts, camps, and bivouacs on the western plains are Catholics, as well as those doing garrison duty at our forts along the sea coast. The greater portion of the seamen on board our ships of war are Catholics. Here we have a great nation guarded at home and her commerce protected abroad mostly by Catholics, yet there is but one priest borne on the nation's books to administer to the spiritual need of the nation's defenders. . . . In the expansion of the Republic to more than imperial greatness neither time nor growth has been able to overcome the Puritanical prejudice against the Catholic Church. Each successive President has nominated, and the Senate has confirmed, chaplains of almost every denomination but the one that the majority of the Army and Navy belong to. If General Sherman's ideas could be carried out on this subject, there would be no more poor fellows, wounded on the advance picket line, and suffering in the temporary field hospitals, without a spiritual guide to breathe peace and comfort into the dying ear. When the bullet whose billet is death comes, there would be a priest of God to perform the sad rites of Christian burial. It is time that the narrow-minded policy of excluding Catholic priests from the soldiers and sailors should be abolished. Instead of giving the chaplaincies in the Army and Navy to the highest political bidder those offices should be given to clergymen who have the welfare of souls nearest at heart."

GEN. SHERIDAN gives the following account of his horse Rienzi, the hero of T. Buchanan Read's poem, "Sheridan's Ride." The reference in the letter is to a sketch of Rienzi, made during Mr. Read's visit to New Orleans, and which has recently been completed by the artist:

MY DEAR COLONEL: I was pleased to know that the sketch taken of Rienzi at the time Mr. Read was present in New Orleans, was at last satisfactorily completed. In answer to your inquiries regarding Rienzi's history, I am glad to state that he is still living, and is now in my stable. He has been a pensioner for eight years past, and is never used save in the way of necessary exercise.

He is of Black Hawk stock, and was foaled at or near Grand Rapids, in the State of Michigan, and was brought into the Army by one of the officers of the 3d Michigan Cavalry, of which I was made colonel in 1863. Early in the spring of that year, while the regiment was stationed at Rienzi, in Mississippi, this horse was presented to me by the officers of the regiment, and at the time was raising four years old, consequently he must now be nearly nineteen years old.

Rienzi is nearly 17 hands in height, powerfully built, with a deep chest, strong shoulders and clean legs; has a broad forehead, a clear eye, and is possessed of great intelligence. In his prime he was one of the strongest horses I have ever known. Very active, and, as far as my experience goes, the fastest walker in the Army. I rode him constantly from 1864 to the close of the war, in all the actions, on all the raids and campaigns in which I took part. He was never ill, and his stay in powers were superb. At present he is a little rheumatic, fat and lazy, but he has fairly earned his rest, and as long as I live will be well taken care of.



## THE WILDERNESS CAMPAIGN.

Soon after General Grant's arrival in Paris a *Herald* correspondent called his attention to the recent article in the *North American Review* from General Richard Taylor, saying in effect that General Grant had fought his campaign in Virginia against his own judgment, and in doing so had thrown away the lives of a hundred thousand men; and also to the article in the *Atlantic Monthly* from the pen of the late Gideon Welles, in which Mr. Welles arraigned General Grant, upon the authority of General Taylor, for having insulted Lincoln's memory by attempting to throw upon Lincoln his own fault in the Wilderness and other campaigns:

"So far as Mr. Welles is concerned," said the General, "he is dead, and any resentment one might feel at his extraordinary misstatements would now be out of place. . . . So far as Taylor and I are concerned we are friends, and have maintained the best relations. I am quite sure he would not do me any unkindness, as I would not do him. Taylor is one of the most agreeable of men, who talks well and talks a great deal, and, like men of that kind, often gets his facts blended with fiction. I mean by that, that if Taylor said about me a positive untruth, as he does in this article, it would be a misfortune on his part or an inadvertence—not any wilful error. He would speak in all seriousness without knowing any better."

In regard to General Taylor's article, General Grant said:

"I have no doubt there are some true things in the article; but the part which refers to me is wholly false, utterly false, without a shadow of foundation. General Taylor says that in a conference between President Lincoln, Secretary Stanton and myself, in 1864, the approaching campaign in Virginia was discussed. No such conference was ever held, and no such campaign was ever discussed. General Taylor says that I insisted upon advancing my whole army against Richmond by the James River. I never said a word to the President or Secretary of War, or any one else in authority, as to how I would advance. General Taylor reports Mr. Lincoln as saying that the Government required the interposition of an army between Lee and Washington. Mr. Lincoln never said a word resembling this, or anything at all on the subject. General Taylor reports me as saying that any change of route from my own by the James to another would cost 100,000 men. This is a pure fiction, as, indeed, the whole story is a pure fiction. General Taylor says that the story comes to him well authenticated, and he has no doubt of its correctness. There are only three persons who could authenticate such a story—Mr. Lincoln, Mr. Stanton and myself. Lincoln and Stanton are dead, and I say the whole story is a fabrication, and whoever vouched for it to General Taylor vouched for a fiction. I feel it due to the memory of these great men, apart from any sentiment of self-justification, to make this denial as emphatic and clear as possible."

"I remember," said General Grant, "very well my first interview with Stanton. You know I did not come to Washington until I came in relation to an order to assume command of the armies. I had once been there as a young man, but otherwise it was my first trip. I found Stanton cordial and willing to do anything, so we suppressed the Rebellion. Nothing could have been more earnest and hearty than his treatment of me. 'Now,' says he, 'General, I do not want to know your plans. Tell me what you need to carry them out. That is all I care to know. And when you go to see Mr. Lincoln you will do well to observe the same discretion. Mr. Lincoln may not want to know any more of your plans than I do, but I can understand how you might naturally seek the confidence of the President. Now Mr. Lincoln is of a gentle and tender nature, apt to confide in many people, and what you tell him about military movements he may tell to the next Senator with whom he has an intimate conversation.'"

"I saw Lincoln. He was as cordial and hearty as Stanton, if possible more so, because he was a man of more affable and gracious manners. When Lincoln and I were alone the President began the conversation by repeating a story from an article by Orpheus C. Kerr—a comic article satirizing the conduct of the war. It was, as I remember, a story about Captain Bob Shorty and the Mackerel Brigade, and the anaconda policy, something about generals in the field being hampered by a flood of orders. When he had finished Lincoln said very much what Stanton had said—that he did not care to know what I was to do, only to know what I wanted; that I should have all I required. He wished me to beat Lee; how I did it was my own duty. He said he did not wish to know my plans or to exercise any scrutiny over my plans; so long as I beat the rebel army he was satisfied. He spoke of a plan he had long thought over, and took down a map. He drew an imaginary line between two of the Virginia creeks or rivers, the names of which have escaped me, and said that I might move on that line and have the streams for supplies. I looked at the plan, and saw in a moment that if I put my army on such a line I would be in much the same position as the army of the James. I would be powerless; I could do no good to our side and no harm to the other. I would be locked up. I told Mr. Lincoln I would consider the plan, and that was the last of it. The route was an impossible route, and was never mentioned again by Mr. Lincoln."

"That is, as far as I can remember, the exact story of the conference between Mr. Lincoln, Mr. Stanton and myself when I took command of the Army. The question of my plans and their wisdom and unwisdom was never afterward a subject of conversation or correspondence. If there were blunders in that campaign the blunders were mine and not those of Lincoln or Stanton. They did everything in the world to assure my success. Upon me and upon me alone must the whole responsibility fall."

In reference to his Wilderness Campaign, the General said:

"If the whole of my command had gone by way of James River I certainly would have found enough of Lee's force to have retarded my progress and to fight me, and possibly enough would have been spared to have threatened the national capital. As it was I confronted Lee, and held him and all his hosts far from Richmond and the James, while I sent, the same day of my advance across the Rapidan, a force by the James River sufficient, as I thought, to have captured all south of Richmond to Petersburg and held it. I believe now that if General Butler had had two corps commanders such as I might have selected had I known the material of the entire Army as well as I did afterward, he would have done so, and would have threatened Richmond itself, so as materially to have aided me further to the North."

As to the assertion that the South was overwhelmed with hirelings and Hessians, he said:

"What we won from the South we won by hard fighting, and the odds, when there were odds, were never decisive. We had to fight the Southern States. They were a unit

and we were divided. Every able-bodied male in the South from fourteen to sixty was in the army, or was supposed to be there. We had to depend upon volunteers and the conscription. The South had 4,000,000 of negroes. These negroes kept the farms, protected the families, supported the armies, and were really a reserve force, a most important reserve force in a fighting nation. Yet they are never counted in any summary of the forces of the South. They are forgotten as if they never existed, and yet they kept the acres green and the harvests growing while the white men were in the war. Men, women and children went into the fields. The South was really an organized army. During the war in the South all progress, all industry came to a halt and nothing was allowed to interfere with the war. Even now the South suffers from war stagnation, from war paralysis. In the North industry was never more brisk; all the arts of peace were cherished; society moved on; inventions were discovered; the genius of the country was as keen as ever. We supported an army and a blockading fleet. We never flagged in our industry. We kept our place as a manufacturing commercial power. Cities like Chicago, New York, San Francisco grew and grew, while Savannah and New Orleans and Charleston languished. We not only sustained our part in the war, but all that was required for peace. In spite of all the drain upon the resources of the North we were more prosperous, more powerful, more respected and feared by the nations than when the war broke out. Remember, as I have said, that we had by no means a united North, while the South was a unit. We had to send troops to suppress riots in New York; we had enemies in our midst. In every Northern State there was a strong party against the war; always rejoicing over disaster, always voting to paralyze our forces; ready for any concession or surrender. This was the party that voted the war was a failure at the time Sherman was setting out on his march to the sea, at the very time when that great general and his great army were about to cover our arms with imperishable renown. You can imagine the effect such a resolution must have had upon the enthusiasm of an army, for it is a mistake to imagine that such things did not affect an army. They did affect it as I know well. . . . If we won a battle like Shiloh, for instance—one of the most useful victories of the war, one of the most important in its results—our own papers set to work to belittle the victory and give the enemy as much advantage as possible. These were essential elements in a war like ours—the war of a free people. I do not recite these things to complain especially. I have nothing to complain about. The more foes we conquered the more important was our victory. Having conquered it is not for us to say anything unkind or in disparagement of our enemies. That is not my purpose. I merely mention these points in a general way, as points which our historians overlook, and which show that the North and South were not as unequal in force as alleged—that the South had advantages which we never possessed—and that, if he had a larger population than the South to draw from, there were probably as many living under our protection whose hearts were with the Rebellion as there were in the Confederacy itself."

Consul-General Adam Badeau also writes a letter from London, making substantially the same denial of General Taylor's statement, on the authority of General Grant.

## LIFE INSURANCE.

To the Editor of the Army and Navy Journal:

SIR: Will you please inform many of your readers, who are anxious on the subject, as to whether there is any prospect of Congress passing the law recommended by the Paymaster General, relative to some system of Life Insurance for Army officers.

It is a law that is sadly needed in the interest of the dependent and helpless, for whom some provision might, could and would be made, if such a law was made.

Will not some of our friends in Congress, and surely we must have some, press this matter so that we may be granted this, nothing less than, boon.

A MARRIED OFFICER.

We can see no prospect that Congress will establish any system of life insurance for either Army or Navy the present session.—ED. JOURNAL.

THE Society of the Burnside Expedition and of the Ninth Army Corps will hold its next annual meeting at Springfield, Mass., on Tuesday, June 4, 1878, being the day previous to the meeting of the Society of the Army of the Potomac. Arrangements have been made with all railroads running into Springfield, whereby members attending the meeting will be transported at reduced rates, about one-half the regular fares. Headquarters will be established at the Massasoit House. The annual business meeting will be held at Hampden Hall, 419 Main street, at 3 o'clock p. m. The annual banquet will take place in the dining room of the Massasoit House at 5 p. m. Tickets, \$2. After the banquet a reception will be given at the Hampden Club by the citizens of Springfield.

GEN. GRANT in declining an invitation to attend a Veteran reunion in Ohio, July 22, on the ground that his stay abroad will extend beyond that time, says: "This is the first opportunity of my life to visit Europe; it will likely be my last. There is much here to see which I have not seen, and I desire to remain to partly accomplish the tour which I had marked out for myself. I trust the veterans of Ohio may have a most auspicious reunion on the coming occasion, and that none of them will ever feel a disposition to apologize for the part they took in the struggle for national existence, nor for the cause for which they fought."

A DESPATCH from Newport, May 22, says: "The fashionable members of Newport society crowded the Chapel of St. John the Evangelist this morning to witness the marriage ceremony performed by the Rev. Dr. Childs, uniting Miss Hattie R. Hammond, of this city, to Commander Edmund O. Matthews, U. S. Navy. Many officers of both the Army and Navy were in attendance in full uniform. The bride wore simple white muslin, while the groom, as a matter of course, wore his uniform dress. The couple took the afternoon train for New York."

## THE NAVY.

## VARIOUS NAVAL ITEMS.

THE Municipality of Rouen gave a banquet to the officers of the American corvette *Wyoming* on Saturday, May 25.

THE *Constellation* sailed from Havre May 11 for New York. Captain Greer reports the officers and crew in very good health.

THE *Vandalia* was at Smyrna May 4, having arrived from Nice. She touched at Malta, from which port to Smyrna she had a pleasant passage.

THE *Tennessee* was at Villefranche May 11, en route to New York. She will bring home invalids or others of the European station waiting transportation.

THE *Adams*, Commander Fred. Rodgers, sailed from Panama, May 10, for the Samoan Islands, with the Samoan Minister and suite as passengers. The *Adams* returns from Samoa to Valparaiso and can scarcely be expected at the latter place under three months.

A DESPATCH from Washington says: "The remainder of the appropriation for pay of the Navy for the current fiscal year now on hand is only \$300,000, but as the monthly pay of the whole Navy amounts to about half a million, this balance will not be used to pay for half of May, as was done in the Army two years ago, but be devoted to paying the allotments due here to families of officers and to men who are at sea on foreign stations and to settling up the allowance and pay due discharged seamen. Each of these objects requires about \$75,000 monthly."

DESPATCHES have been received from Captain D. B. Harmony, commanding the *Plymouth*, dated at Puerto Plata, San Domingo, May 1, at which place the *Plymouth* had arrived the day previous—twelve days from Norfolk. She anchored outside, as the harbor is too small to permit a vessel of her dimensions, etc., to anchor in it safely. The U. S. Consul reports perfect quiet, political and military. The *Plymouth* expected to leave in the evening for Samana.

WM. C. ZANTZINGER, Esq., died at Washington, May 26, where he had resided for many years. He was for a long time connected with the Department of State, and about eighteen months ago returned from the Asiatic station on account of ill health, which had compelled him to give up his position as Secretary to Rear-Admiral Reynolds, then commanding the naval force on that station. He held a similar position in earlier days under Commo. McIntosh on the West India station. Mr. Zantzinger was gentleman of culture and liberal education, had travelled extensively in Europe, was an accomplished official and had many warm friends.

REAR ADMIRAL AMMEN has been invited to open the next session of the American Geographical Society, which meets November 11, by reading a paper which he has prepared giving the history, objects and possibilities of the various surveys made by our naval officers for an interoceanic canal between the Atlantic and Pacific. It will be remembered that in 1874 M. Felix Brouillet, who was sent to this country by the French Geographical Society, published a series of pamphlets urging new surveys of the Darien, Panama and Nicaragua routes as a measure of great international importance, in which he assumed that the work done by Selridge, Crossman, Lull and others had been barren of results and full of inaccuracies. Admiral Ammen, who has given great attention to the subject, aided by the American Geographical Society, succeeded in proving easily the utter falseness of M. Brouillet's assertions, and he was recalled to France and dismissed in disgrace.

THE N. Y. *Herald* says: "The following officers of the Navy are on record in the Navy Department as having sent in a request for leave to volunteer for service in the *Jeannette*, on her expedition toward the North Pole: Commander Terry (since gone to sea); Lieutenant John Garvin (now on coast survey); Master John B. Murdock (now on coast survey); Ensign H. H. Hosley, U. S. S. *Passaic*, in Washington; Ensign George M. Stone, U. S. S. *Alaska*, New York; Cadet Midshipman H. P. Huse, Naval Academy; Cadet Midshipman C. Parker, Naval Academy; Gilbert J. Marbury, captain's clerk, U. S. S. *Plymouth*. Admiral Ammen says he has reason to believe that the number desiring leave for the service would have been much larger but for an impression among naval officers that the *Jeannette* was to be despatched up Smith Sound, on the old route which has been so often tried and where all expeditions have hitherto failed. The opinion of the most experienced officers of the Navy, it seems, is that the route by way of Behring Strait is the true way to the Pole, and officers who have been in that region believe that not only are its advantages very great over the other route, but that by way of Behring Strait there is a reasonable hope of actually attaining the Pole with a well fitted ship and an energetic commander and crew. Lieutenant De Long is spoken of in naval circles here as eminently fitted for the command of the *Jeannette* by his experience, skill and character for courage, energy and persistence, and the Navy hopes for the most successful results from the expedition under his command."



## NAVY GAZETTE.

## REGULAR NAVAL SERVICE

## ORDERED.

MAY 21.—Ensign Charles R. Miles, to duty at the Naval Academy on the 1st June.  
 MAY 27.—Commander Albert S. Barker, to Newport, R. I., on the 1st June, for attendance on the course of torpedo instruction.  
 Master Henry McCrea, to Newport, R. I., on the 1st June, for instruction in torpedo service.  
 Ensign Milton K. Schwenk, to duty on the Coast Survey.  
 MAY 28.—Assistant Surgeon J. A. Tanner, Jr., to the practice ship Mayflower, at Annapolis, Md., on the 8th June.  
 Paymaster A. S. Kenny, to the Mayflower on the 1st June.  
 Chief Engineer James W. Thomson, to the Alaska, at New York.

## DETACHED.

MAY 23.—Lieutenant B. F. Tilley, from the Powhatan on the 31st May, and granted six months' leave from June 16, with permission to leave the United States.  
 MAY 31.—Lieutenant Charles O. Allibone, from the Navy-yard, League Island, and ordered to Newport, R. I., on the 1st June for instruction in torpedo service.  
 Assistant Surgeons F. H. Terrill and A. C. Hefflinger, from the Naval Hospital, New York, and ordered to examination preliminary to promotion, and when concluded to wait orders.  
 MAY 25.—Master Samuel Seabury, from the Navy-yard, New York, and ordered to the receiving ship Colorado, at New York.  
 MAY 28.—Lieutenant-Commander A. D. Brown, from the Naval Academy on the 31st May, and ordered to command the practice ship Mayflower on the 1st June.  
 Lieutenant John C. Soley, from the Naval Academy on the 31st May, and ordered as executive of the practice ship Mayflower on the 1st June.  
 Passed Assistant Engineers Robert Crawford and C. H. Greenleaf, from the Naval Academy on the 31st May, and ordered to the practice ship Mayflower.

## ORDERS MODIFIED.

The orders of Lieutenant B. F. Tilley of the 22d May have been so far modified that he will regard himself detached from the Powhatan on the 15th June instead of the 31st May.

## LEAVE OF ABSENCE GRANTED.

To Captain D. L. Braine for six months, with permission to leave the United States.  
 To Lieutenant Wm. H. Mayer, Jr., for one year from May 27, with permission to leave the United States.

## ORDERS REVOKED.

The orders of Lieutenant-Commander Charles E. Clark to torpedo instruction on the 1st June and to continue on duty at the Navy-yard, Boston.  
 The orders of Lieutenant John C. Wilson to torpedo instruction on the 1st June and placed on waiting orders.

## LEAVE EXTENDED.

The leave of Lieutenant George W. De Long, at present in London, England, has been extended six months from the 1st August.

## AFFAIRS AT THE CAPITAL.

WASHINGTON, May 29, 1878.

It is again positively stated that the Secretary of the Navy will allow Rear-Admiral Ammen to retire at an early day, and his probable successor is said to be Commander Jos. S. Skerrett. His name has not been mentioned until recently, and it was not supposed there was another Richmond in the field. Commander Skerrett is an officer of promise, possesses ability, and would fill almost any position with dignity, although somewhat junior to those heretofore selected as Chiefs of Bureaus. The fact that he is from Ohio, and highly esteemed by his fellow-citizens of that State and the Chief Magistrate, gives credence to the report that he is to hold the detailing reins for the next four years.

The many friends of Rear-Admiral Jno. C. Howell will regret to learn that he is confined to his home with an annoying, though not dangerous, attack of rheumatism which seriously interferes with locomotion, and has been attended with considerable fever. There has been some improvement in his condition the last few days.

The coming vacancy in the command of the Boston Navy-yard, on Commodore Parker going to Annapolis, is a bone of contention. There are two or more officers, all of whom are experienced, competent and affable, candidates for the position. Commodore Spicer and Commodore Beaumont are "neck and neck," and their respective friends are claiming for each the victory. Massachusetts always fights well for her children, and is making an effort to secure the assignment of Commodore Spicer. Other sections urge the solid claims of Commodore Beaumont, and hold that they are paramount to any local considerations. A few days more will tell the story.

On the accession of Commodore Parker to the Superintendentcy of the Academy, there will doubtless be several changes in the staff of that institution. Commander McNair, now absent in command of the *Portsmouth*, and who was once at the head of one of the departments, will probably be ordered back—perhaps as commandant of midshipmen—as Commander E. Terry will probably go out with Rear-Admiral Rodgers to the North Pacific.

Several fair representatives of the corps of paymasters' clerks in the Navy—at least it might be called a corps—have been before the Naval Committees of Congress during the past week advocating the claims of that class of meritorious employés of the government to some tangible recognition by Congress. Many of these clerks have been almost continuously in the service for fifteen or twenty years; in fact there are one or two who have been twenty-five or thirty. They have become almost a part and parcel of the pay corps, and they are highly valued by the bonded officers under whom they serve. Their experience facilitates the settlement of accounts in the Treasury, for when they are rendered in ship-shape, tedious correspondence resulting from errors and suspensions, is avoided. To new paymasters they are indispensable. They claim that the moment a cruise terminates, or the term of the officer by whom they are employed expires, they are set adrift, and receiving but a small salary while in service, they are at odds and ends to eke out a living; until an opportunity again offers by the assignment of their previous employers to duty. They therefore ask that they may be regarded as in the service on greatly reduced pay, until they are again needed, provided the officers under whom they served give them a

satisfactory testimonial and express a desire or intention to re-employ them when they are again ordered on duty. The request is not an unreasonable one, and is viewed with favor by the Committees, although the approach of the end of the session rendered postponement of action necessary. There seems to be no good reason why these employés should not be put on a more stable footing. A corps of clerks subject to assignment to duty under any paymaster who desires them, is as much needed as many other classes of officers that make up a ship's complement.

The recent batch of nominations for promotion sent in the Navy have excited considerable discussion in the Senate Naval Committee. Some of them, where no questions of expediency or propriety were involved, have been confirmed, while others are under consideration. The records of the three boards in Captain Jeffers' case have been furnished, upon the call of the Senate, and published.

In presenting these records to Congress, Secretary Thompson says:

The proceedings of the first board, dated January 17, 1878, were so irregular as not to furnish any ground for approval or disapproval. They were, however, referred to the solicitor of the Department, and his opinion is attached, to the effect that they are "irregular and void." And they were so treated. A second board was appointed, consisting of five medical officers. The solicitor also found this second "defective in both form and substance," and recommended its disapproval. Like the first, it did not show such an examination as could become the basis of executive action. Besides this, the board was divided, two members of it dissenting from the conclusion of the majority for the reasons stated by them. It was also disapproved. A third board was appointed, consisting of one medical director and two surgeons. This board decided that Captain Jeffers was physically qualified to perform all his duties at sea, and recommended him for promotion. (See record attached to record of naval examining board.) This record was found by the solicitor to be correct in form and substance, and in his opinion the evidence sustained the finding. It was accordingly approved. Subsequently, Captain Jeffers was examined by a naval examining board for promotion, and found qualified. These proceedings were also approved, and he was nominated to the Senate accordingly.

It is apparent that the Navy Department was disposed to stretch a point in favor of an officer whose abilities it recognized and whose services it was anxious to retain in a position for which he was undoubtedly competent, whatever the opinion of the original board as to his fitness for sea duty.

Further delay is due to the unwillingness of the committee to report without further examination upon the cases of officers who appear in the nominations in positions apparently inconsistent with their positions on the register. One officer it is claimed was illegally advanced by the action of the late Secretary of the Navy fifteen or twenty numbers in his grade; another claims to be advanced as many numbers, on the ground that he was unjustly deprived of his rightful position.

Among the officers of the Navy occasionally to be seen in the corridors of the Ebbitt, is Lieut. Hoff, the inventor and patentee of a life-saving buoy, which is borne to the beach by the action of the waves and carries with it a line, and anchors itself safely and firmly, thus establishing connection with the shore without the use of lines and mortars. A buoy has been constructed at the Washington Navy-yard, on Lieut. Hoff's plan, and is to be experimented with, in the waters near by, as far as practicable, this week.

The New York yard has been represented in Washington the past week by Commodore Nicholson, the commandant, and Pay Director Eldredge, Inspector of Provisions—two distinct types of the Navy—the one brisk, determined, and inflexible, the other mild, gentle, and persuasive. Both were before the Naval Committee in connection with the arraignment of the much respected Nestor of the Pay Corps, on a charge of contempt, in that he had dismissed, or recommended the dismissal of, one of his subordinates who had recently testified before the Naval Committee in the Cutter case. Just think of dear old Eldredge summoned before the august *decemviri* on such a charge! It is understood he purged himself to the satisfaction of the committee.

I have been endeavoring to fathom the depths of congressional silence to ascertain the prospect of a reduction of the pay of the officers of the Navy, but with little success. The general impression is that other matters of more importance will consume the time of Congress, and the pay bill will go by for the present session. The bill for the Board of Assistants—the Harris bill—stands a fair chance of passing with some slight modifications. It has many good, with its few bad features, and while the latter will work no permanent injury, the former will confer material benefit on the Service. This view suggests its passage as a wise measure.

## EBBIT.

GENERAL JOHN A. BOLLES, Solicitor of the Navy, died at his residence, in Washington, of an aneurism, Saturday evening, May 25, after an illness of several weeks. General Bolles was appointed Solicitor July 10, 1865, and therefore held the position nearly thirteen years. He had filled various positions of honor and trusts, one of them that of Secretary of State, in Massachusetts. Connecticut was his native State. General Bolles, although sixty-nine years of age, exhibited the spirit and sprightliness of one of forty years of age, and was of remarkably youthful appearance. He was an officer of ability, a good lawyer, an excellent scholar and rich in humor. Some eccentricities of character prevented his attaining that degree of popularity to which his talents and many excellent qualities should have entitled him. He has a son in the Navy, Lieut. Timothy Dix Bolles, who is now absent on the Asiatic Station.

The officials of the Navy Department met at half-past 2 o'clock on Monday, in the Board room of the Department, when Rear-Admiral Daniel Ammen, chief of the Bureau of Navigation, was called to the chair, and after a few remarks expressive of the regret

that such an event should have called the officers together, appointed a committee consisting of Paymaster-General Geo. F. Cutter and John W. Hogg, Esq., to draw up resolutions. The following resolutions were presented and adopted:

Whereas, It has pleased Almighty God, in His infinite wisdom, to remove from us our late associate, Hon. John A. Bolles, who has, for the last thirteen years, filled with so much ability the office of Naval solicitor in this Department,

Resolved, That we unite with his sorrowing family in deploring the loss of one whose upright Christian character, uniform courtesy and high professional and literary attainments inspired the esteem of all who knew him, and fitted him to adorn the numerous honorable positions he had been called upon, at various times, to occupy.

Resolved, That a copy of these resolutions be transmitted to the family of the deceased, and furnished the daily papers of the city.

At a class dinner, given by one of the class of "68" U. S. N. A., to his classmates who could be gathered for the occasion, it was decided to erect a class trophy in the Mess Hall, at Annapolis, this being the tenth anniversary year since graduation. A committee was chosen, consisting of Lieuts. Mason, Brown and Conwell, to carry out the design. Admiral Rodgers readily consented to the proposition, and appropriated a panel for its erection. The trophy has been placed in position at the end of the hall; it, being the first of the kind, was given a prominent place. It is about six feet in height, consisting of an oak shield in which are inlaid the plates of the ball invitation and class monogram, the class arms and the combined arms of the classes of '68 U. S. M. A. and U. S. N. A., in commemoration of the trip to West Point. Fastened to the front of the shield is the original bow of the *Essex*, the race boat of '68" which never was beaten. This bow has been handsomely painted in the class colors, and bears on each side in gilt the words *Essex*, "67" and "68." In the bow, grouped so as to form the top of the trophy, are the silk base ball flag of the Severns, two oars marked "67" and "69," and four silk German flags, the remains of a set made by the young ladies of New York for the class. On the cut-water of the boat and at each of the upper corners of the shield are placed gilded base balls marked Nautical, Monitor and Santee, being the names of the clubs of "67," "69" and "70," over whom the class claims the championship. Inside the bow are deposited a complete roster of the class from July 20, 1864, to date, the division bill when the class were seniors.

It is hoped that the other classes will follow suit and in this way decorate the mess hall, and hold out incentives to the present and future class to excel. In other panels of the hall are placed a target showing the best rifle score, at present held by the class of "77," and a trophy giving the name of the cadet who each year has made the best pistol score. On the pillars are the flags won by the *Daring* (U. S. S. *Hartford's* boat) at the International Man-of-War race, Centennial "76," the old race boat flag; the old company flag, and the flag won by the barge of the *Wabash*, at Marseilles. It is hoped that all those having trophies of this nature in their possession will donate them to the Academy, in order that they may be displayed in an appropriate place.

The following is a list of officers at Brooklyn Navy-yard and station, New York, May 22, 1878:

Commodore J. W. A. Nicholson, Commandant; Captain Walter W. Queen, Captain of the Yard; Chaplain J. H. Brown, (to be detached July 31); Lieutenant Geo. C. Clay, Commandant's Aid.

Department of Yards and Docks.—Commander, C. S. Cotton; Lieut. Commander, J. H. Sands; Lieutenant, Wm. C. Gibson; Civil Engineer, Norman Stratton; Carpenter, Peter T. Ward; Mate, L. B. Gallagher and Chas. Wilson.

Department of Navigation.—Commander, R. S. McCook, Navigation Officer.

Department of Ordnance.—Commander, E. O. Matthews, Ordnance Officer; Lieutenants, Wm. Watts, Wm. M. C. Little and C. H. West; Gunners, Thos. P. Venable, Edward J. Wagh, John R. Grainger and James Hayes (Naval Magazine, Ellis Island).

Department of Equipment and Recruiting.—Commander, G. C. Wiltse, Equipment Officer; Lieutenant, A. A. Boyd; Boat swains, A. M. Pomeroy and Jas. T. Barker; Sailmaker, Geo. T. Douglass.

Department of Construction and Repair.—Naval Constructor, Thos. E. Webb; Asst. Naval Constructor, Jno. B. Hoover; Carpenter, S. N. Whitehouse.

Department of Steam Engineering.—Chief Engineers, E. Lawton and E. S. De Luce; P. A. Engineers, B. F. Wood, B. C. Gowing, J. G. Broenahan and J. S. Ogden.

Department of Provisions and Clothing.—Pay Director, J. C. Eldredge; Paymasters, John Farey and A. J. Clark.

Department of Medicine and Surgery.—Surgeon, C. H. Burbank; Asst. Surgeon, A. A. Austin.

Naval Hospital.—Medical Director, S. F. Coates, in charge; Surgeon, F. M. Dearborne; P. A. Surgeons, Howard Wells and D. N. Bertolotti; Asst. Surgeons, H. E. Ames and F. H. Terrill.

Naval Laboratory.—Medical Director, L. J. Williams, in charge; Surgeon, C. H. White.

Marine Barracks.—Major, J. L. Broome, Commanding; Captains, Geo. Butler and F. H. Corrie; 1st Lieutenants, F. D. Webster, E. E. Robinson, Wm. J. McDonald and R. D. Wainwright; 2d Lieutenant, G. E. Benson; Surgeon, H. J. Babin. Receiving and Flagship Colorado.—Captain, Bancroft (herald), Commanding; Lieut. Commander, Chas. F. Schmitt, Executive Officer; Masters, L. C. Helmer and C. F. Emmerick; Mates, Chas. Gainsford, Alex. McIntosh and H. C. Fuller; Surgeon, Jos. G. Ayres; P. A. Surgeons, Jas. R. Waggener and Robt. Swan; Paymaster, L. G. Billings; Chief Engineer, H. L. Snyder; Asst. Engineer, W. H. Nauman; Chaplain, J. H. Matthews; Captain, Marines, E. P. Meeker, Boatswain, J. A. Selmer; Gunner, G. L. Albro; Carpenter, E. D. Hall; Sailmaker, C. C. Freeman.

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The Senate Committee on Military Affairs has decided to report a bill authorizing the Secretary of War to purchase the burial lot of Camp Chase, near Columbus, Ohio, in which 1,500 Confederate soldiers, who died while prisoners of war, are buried.



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Omaha, Neb.; Brigadier-General L. P. Graham, U. S. Army;  
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**THE ARMY AS A BULWARK OF LAW.**

VITALLY important to the Army and its friends  
as are the details of the bill just passed the  
House, they seem to sink into insignificance com-  
pared with the extraordinary debate which preceded  
the votes. Never before, in our remembrance, were  
doctrines so utterly perilous to law and liberty, so  
utterly un-American in theory and in tendency, laid  
down and reiterated in Congress as within the past  
fortnight by the enemies of the Army. The issue  
seems to be clearly drawn between the upholders of  
order and the panders to communism; between  
men who proclaim the Army to be the non-partisan  
bulwark of law, and the men who denounce it as a  
standing menace to what they are pleased to call  
popular rights.

We think it extremely fortunate for the country  
that the *Congressional Record* is little seen; that the  
extracts from the speeches of Congressmen that  
appear in the daily press, commonly give but a faint  
idea of what is really said; and that the people from  
whom riot is most to be apprehended, do not commonly  
read at all. Save for that, these latter might find  
themselves patted on the back by people miscalled  
representatives of the people, while the much endur-  
ing and ill-rewarded guardians of the law, whose  
task it is to protect society at the risk of their lives,  
are stigmatized as the tools of tyrants and the op-  
pressors of the people.

We find Mr. HEWITT, of New York, declaring:  
"Increase your standing Army, and you will have  
communists enough." We find Mr. KIMMEL, of  
Maryland, insisting that "a standing Army should  
not be used for the execution of the laws, nor for  
suppressing insurrections," and holding that the  
standing Army as now employed is violative of the  
Constitution. "A regular," cried Mr. KIMMEL,  
"lives by blood! He consumes what the people  
create. He sicks, desecrates, indulges when and  
where he dares. He serves, obeys, destroys, kills,  
suffers, and dies for pay. He is a mercenary whom  
sloth, luxury, and cowardice hires to protect its ease,  
enjoyment, and life." This is only a sample of a  
prolonged vilification of the Army indulged in by  
this representative of Maryland, who also declares  
that "every goose gabbles an alarm for the safety of  
property, as though communism could exist here!"  
And this is the sort of men we send to Congress!

Again, we find Mr. WRIGHT, of Pennsylvania, de-  
claring: "We do not want the Army to come into  
Pennsylvania. Last year, a part of the Army was  
sent there against our will, and it did no good. The  
troops sent to my district did more harm than good.  
They only excited the people, and added fuel to the  
commotion." These are the thanks the Army gets  
for doing its duty, regardless of parties, sects, or  
individuals. Surely no more dangerous sentiments

could be inculcated than those which are taught by  
Congressmen—sentiments of hatred against the con-  
servators of the public peace. "Had the thousands  
of dollars which it cost the State," says Mr. WRIGHT,  
"to support this Army in my district been expended  
for the relief of hungry men, in my judgment it  
would have been a wiser and more benevolent me-  
asure. This employment of troops under the pretext  
of preserving order does not comport with my idea  
of free government. It means coercion on its face.  
It sounds too much of privileged classes."

Once more, we find Mr. COBB, of Indiana, giving  
his idea of what sort of law we ought to live under,  
in this country. He is a resident of a railroad town,  
in which five hundred men banded together to stop  
all freight trains. "I was in consultation with the  
leaders of these men, and they told me that if troops  
came there, they would defend themselves. Finally  
fifty troops were sent down there; but before they  
came I, together with the good citizens in my city,  
had got the strikers to disband. . . . If these troops  
had come there two days sooner, in my judgment  
the machine shops of the Ohio and Mississippi Rail-  
road, together with much property adjacent, would  
have been destroyed." Here, then, we have a Con-  
gressman laying down the theory, and defending it  
by his personal practice, that when men band to-  
gether to prevent others from working, and to destroy  
machine shops, they are to only be dissuaded by  
coaxings, and are by no means to be put down by the  
mailed hand of the law.

These are merely samples of a kind of talk in Con-  
gress with which a dozen columns of the JOURNAL  
might be filled. Well may it alarm any thoughtful  
reader, regarding the future of the country. The  
Army bill will take care of itself. We have no idea  
that the Senate will sanction the suicidal reduction  
to which the House became committed through a dis-  
reputable piece of parliamentary trickery, after having  
once strongly recorded itself, in Committee of the  
Whole, for an Army of 25,000 enlisted men. But  
while the Senate can stand in the way of ruinous leg-  
islation, as it did last year on this same question, it  
cannot undo the effect of this monstrous spectacle of  
legislators excusing law-breakers—the spectacle of  
Congress coddling the Commune.

The late debate almost marks an era in our national  
history. Hitherto, in our country, the cause of the  
poor has not been held to demand or excuse a resort  
to violence, to anarchy for relief. The poor man, how-  
ever wretched, has never held himself debarrd from  
being a patriot by reason of his poverty. Some Con-  
gressmen, in pandering to what they are pleased to  
consider popularity, revile the means for putting  
down disorder which the Constitution itself provides  
and commands. Could anybody believe, from such  
remarks as we have just quoted, that the Constitu-  
tion declares that the central government "shall pro-  
tect every State in this Union against domestic  
violence," on application of its legislature, or of its  
executive when the legislature cannot be convened?  
Yet such is the law, by which the President is bound.  
Now, where is there any declaration that "the militia  
of the States" shall alone afford this protection?  
There is none. On the contrary, the language here  
applied to protection against domestic violence is  
as so used for protection against invasion; and yet  
Congressmen are found to declare it un-  
lawful to use the Army and Navy for the  
former purpose, although they may be used for  
the latter. But again, the first section under Title  
LXIX., "Insurrection," of the Revised Statutes, de-  
clares that in case of an insurrection in any State, the  
President may "call forth such number of the militia  
of any other State or States, which may be applied  
for, as he deems sufficient to suppress such insurrec-  
tion, or, to employ such part of the land or naval  
forces of the United States as he deems necessary." Here  
the two modes of suppressing insurrections are  
put side by side on the statute book; and yet Con-  
gressmen are found to claim that the use of the land  
or naval forces for this purpose is lawless. There is  
but one other step for such statesmen to take, namely,  
to go among the rioters at the next outbreak like  
that of last year, and counsel them to resist by war  
the employment of troops against them.

There is one point to which we should have liked  
attention called in the House debate, by the friends  
of the Army who presented its cause so ably and  
eloquently. This point is that the employment of



the Army instead of the militia in great riots is a measure likely to avert bloodshed, instead of provoking it. Who were the troops that fired on the mobs of Pittsburg and Reading? Were they regulars? Not so. They were militia. The regulars, under great trial and provocation, withheld their fire, and accomplished their task in Pennsylvania without shedding a drop of any citizen's blood. That is the sort of fact to be placed before working people, if class appeals must be indulged in by Congressmen. We personally know of instances during last year's riot where able and patriotic officers connected with the militia felt extremely bitter against the strikers as strikers. The fact is that they knew the cause of the trouble almost too well for impetuous action. But to the regular soldier the millionaire is no worse nor better than the gutter-snipe; the only question with him is obedience to orders, and the impartial performance of duty. He will not fire until commanded to do so; and he will cease firing when told to do so. Under such an organization it is easy to fix responsibilities for blunders, as well as to avoid them. The Army is, indeed, a bulwark of law. The Congressmen who vilified it in the House, and who made a bid for the votes of the lawless, at its expense, may find that they have sown the wind, only to reap the whirlwind.

#### RETIREMENT IN THE NAVY.

It is understood that the U. S. Statutes, as revised in 1873, are again under revision. The inconsistencies in which the revision of 1873 abounds, cause great embarrassment in the administration of all the departments of the Government; and unless the reviser or Congress takes advantage of the experience of those familiar with the administration or operation of the laws applicable to the several branches of the Government, many of these inconsistencies will be carried into the next edition. The sections relating to promotion and retirement in the Navy present varied and peculiar features. For instance, Sec. 1447 provides that when the case of an officer has been acted on by a Board of Naval Surgeons and an Examining Board for promotion, and he shall not have been recommended for promotion by both of these boards, he shall be placed upon the retired list. This section, taken from the act of April 21, 1864, is mandatory, applying to all officers subject to examination for promotion.

Secretary Robeson, in his annual report of 1868, called attention to this act, saying that young officers in the early stages of their active, professional career, were in some instances placed on the retired list, and thus became pensioners for life after having received an education at the public expense, without rendering any equivalent service. He questioned whether any officer below the grade of Lieutenant Commander should be placed on the retired list for mental or professional disqualification which was often the result of indolence or incapacity, and suggested that were the rules and laws governing retirement applicable to promotion, no injustice would be done, and the Government would be relieved from the expense of pensioning for life incompetent and useless officers, by wholly retiring them on failing to pass, or on a second failure after a reasonable time for another examination.

Congress recognized the force of this suggestion, and the following section was introduced into the act of July 15, 1870:

Sec. 8. That any officer of the Navy on the active list below the grade of Commander, who, upon examination for promotion, shall not be found professionally qualified, shall be suspended from promotion for one year, with corresponding loss of date, when he shall be re-examined, and in case of his failure upon such re-examination, he shall be dropped from the service.

This section is now section 1505 of the Revised Statutes. It is, to a certain extent, a wise restriction upon the broad act of April 21, 1864. But, as has before been stated in the columns of the JOURNAL, that portion of it requiring officers failing on a second examination to be dropped from the service is too harsh and ungracious in its application to many cases. Officers sometimes fail to pass the required examination for promotion who have performed meritorious and valuable services, and are still competent to perform well the duties of their position, although perhaps not possessing in the opinion of the Board the theoretical knowledge to pass them safely on to the next higher grade. Their summary dismissal cannot be regarded, as Secretary Robeson expressed it, as no "injustice" done.

This same act contained another section, as follows:

Sec. 6. That no officer of the Navy shall, because of misconduct, be placed on the retired list; but he shall be brought to trial by Court-martial for such misconduct; nor shall any lieutenant-commander, lieutenant, master, ensign, midshipman, passed assistant surgeon, passed assistant paymaster, or second assistant engineer, be placed on the retired list, except on account of physical or mental disability.

The parts italicized were left out in the revision, and the first portion forms sec. 1456 of the Revised Statutes. These two sections of the original act clearly show that it was the intention of this legislation, that no officer below the grade of commander should be placed on the retired list except for physical or mental disability.

The omission in the revision above stated opens the way, under sec. 1447, to place on the retired list officers of any of the grades specially designated in the act of 1870, without regard to the cause of their not being recommended for promotion. They may be anything but ornamental to society or of importance to the naval service; they are pensioned for life on 50 per cent. of their sea pay.

Government makes a bountiful life provision for these youthful delinquents, but is not so generous to the same grades who are perhaps useful members of society and of value to the naval service, but are not reported professionally qualified for promotion. Another year is graciously extended to them, under sec. 1505, and if they then fail then they are dropped.

Such is the effect of construing the Revised Statutes as they stand—that is literally, and without regard to the chronological order and the object of the acts on which they are based. The "letter is the body, the sense and reason the soul," of the law. One officer is retired and pensioned because he is professionally but not morally qualified for promotion; another is dropped because he is not professionally qualified, although morally so.

Officers may be retired as morally unfit for promotion who have not a stain upon their character. They may be of peculiar temperament and subject to periodical attacks of indiscretion which, in the opinion of the Examining or Retiring Board, unfit them for promotion or further services on the active list, though their past services may commend them to the liberal bounty of the Government. It should be an unusual case of moral (not professional) delinquency to justify the summary dismissal of an officer after a number of years of faithful service.

THE victory won last week by the friends of the Army in the House Committee of the whole on the Army Appropriation bill, was lost the next day through carelessness, the advocates of reduction taking advantage of the absence of seven opposing members to reject the amendment made in the committee of the whole as to the number, and restore Mr. Hewitt's figure of 20,000. The bill as it goes to the Senate is the same as H. R. 4867, of which we gave a synopsis last week, with the following changes:

Add to the bill a section transferring the Indian bureau to the War Department, January 1st, 1879, and providing for details of Army officers to administer Indian affairs, department commanders to be ex officio in charge of Indian affairs within their departments, the Inspector General to be inspector general of Indian affairs, officers on the retired list to be eligible to detail with full pay and allowances, annuities and supplies to be furnished the Indians through the Q. M. and Subsistence Departments.

Insert the following as an additional section:

From and after the passage of this act it shall not be lawful to employ any part of the Army of the United States as a posse comitatus or otherwise, under the pretext or for the purpose of executing the laws, except in such cases and under such circumstances as such employment of said force may be expressly authorized by act of Congress; and no money appropriated by this act shall be used to pay any of the expenses incurred in the person violating the provisions of this section shall be deemed guilty of a misdemeanor, and on conviction thereof shall be punished by fine, not exceeding \$10,000, or imprisonment not exceeding two years, or by both such fine and imprisonment.

Section 2 is amended to fix the number of cavalry regiments at 9 and the number of infantry regiments at 18. An amendment was also adopted fixing the maximum of privates in a company of cavalry at 125. The following new section 15 was substituted for the section of the same number in the original bill:

Sec. 15. That the President is hereby authorized to transfer the surplus of officers from the regiments of cavalry and infantry that may be consolidated, and from the several staff departments, to the list of supernumeraries; and all vacancies now existing,

or that may occur, in the cavalry, artillery, infantry, or staff departments, by reason of such transfer or from other causes, shall be filled in due proportion by the supernumerary officers, having reference to rank, seniority, and fitness; and the President is hereby authorized and required to place upon the retired list as to muster out of service officers equal in number to the officers who may be upon the supernumerary list on the 1st day of July, 1879. He shall place upon the retired list all officers who may be unfit for duty by reason of injuries incurred or diseases contracted in the line of duty; but the number so retired shall not exceed one hundred in addition to the present retired list. In order that the President may properly select the officers to be placed on the retired list and to be mustered out, the commanding officers of the several military geographical divisions and departments shall, as soon as practicable after the passage of this act, and before the first day of September next, forward, through and for the remarks of the General of the Army, to the Secretary of War, a list of officers serving in their respective commands and departments deemed by them unfit from any cause whatever for the proper and efficient discharge of their duty, and setting forth fully and specifically in each case the cause of such unfitness. The Secretary of War is hereby authorized and required, on or before the first day of October next, to constitute a board, to consist of the three major-generals on the active list, to which board said lists shall be referred for examination; and the board shall report to the President such officers as they shall recommend to be placed on the retired list, and to be mustered out of the service, and the President shall thereupon grant leave of absence to such officers and cause them to be placed on the retired list and to be mustered out of service on the first day of July, 1879. And if the number so recommended to be placed on the retired list and to be mustered out of service shall not be equal to the number of officers remaining on the supernumerary list on the first day of January, 1879, the President shall forthwith transmit to Congress at its next session a list of the officers in excess of the number to be retired and to be mustered out for such further action as shall be deemed necessary. In the event of the inability to act or death of either of the major-generals, the President shall detail one of the brigadier-generals to act in his place.

The sections 7 and 8, reorganizing the Adjutant-General's and Inspector-General's Departments, after being stricken out in the committee of the whole, were finally restored to the bill.

THE honors this year paid by the survivors of the late Civil War to their deceased comrades, will exceed any previous display by the posts of the Grand Army. In New York city the parade will consist of the First Division, Old Guard and National Guard Veterans, the Grand Army of the Republic, Veterans of the Mexican War, Public Schools and Fire Department. This parade will be reviewed by the General of the Army, W. T. Sherman, who will be escorted by fifty-one ex-General officers. In the evening the memorial services will be held at Booth's Theatre. In Brooklyn the National Guard also join with the Grand Army posts in honoring the occasion. At West Point memorial services will be held over the graves of Generals Scott, Custer, Anderson, Sedgwick and Dade, while in Massachusetts, Connecticut, New Jersey, Pennsylvania, Maryland and Virginia, the services will be grand and appropriate. In New York city the Grand Army posts will decorate the statues of Lincoln, Washington and Lafayette in Union Square, the tombs of Generals Worth and Montgomery, and the graves of the soldiers in St. Paul's and Trinity church yards. Detachments will visit Cypress Hills, the Martyrs' tomb at Fort Green and Lincoln monument at Prospect Park will be draped, while at Greenwood all will join in the decoration.

MR. W. W. CORLETT, as a despatch from Washington informs us, purposes to institute an inquiry into the battle of the Little Big Horn, June 25, 1876, if he can get Congress to adopt a resolution authorizing the Military Committee to undertake it and to send for persons and papers. The witnesses who are willing to appear before the Committee are, it is added, the officers and some of the soldiers who were in Col. Reno's column, together with the interpreters who were present at the interview of the commissioner of the New York Herald with Sitting Bull, certain scouts and others. The resolution has the backing of the chairman of the Military Committee, with whom Mr. Corlett has conferred. The proposition for an inquiry originates with Capt. Fred. Whittaker, the author of the biography of Custer, who has furnished Corlett with a set of allegations against certain officers of the United States Army, the object of which is to show that if General Custer's orders had been obeyed the battle would have resulted in a victory, or there would at least have been a saving of life.

WE have received a number of interesting communications on the subject of arms and equipment for the Army, which we are obliged to defer, owing to the space occupied by our report of the important debate in the House of Representatives on the passage of the Army Appropriation bill.

RUSSEL HASTINGS, of Rockford, Ill., formerly Marshal of Northern Ohio, and during the war Lieutenant-Colonel of President Hayes' regiment, and Miss Platt, the niece of President Hayes, will be married at the White House the latter part of next month.



## ARMY APPROPRIATION BILL.

We give the following synopsis of the debate on this bill, which commenced Saturday, May 18, and continued almost without interruption until Tuesday, May 28.

## OUR NEED OF A STANDING ARMY.

Mr. Garfield argued that while we are fortunately so situated geographically that we do not need a standing Army, on any such scale as those of Europe, we do need to maintain a military organization of the best kind known among men. We need it, he said, "to keep alive the knowledge and practice of military science; and if we knew there would not be an Indian war or a foreign war in our generation, if we knew there would be no trouble on any part of our borders, I should still say we needed an Army large enough to keep alive the practical knowledge of military science and art. How large it should be for this purpose, it is perhaps unnecessary to discuss, and it would be difficult to determine; but something of an Army would be needed, even were there no immediate danger of war." We need an Army for our northern border which unites the two oceans; if for nothing else, to prevent the raids which have threatened the public peace; we need it for our southern border where we have a dangerous neighbor—dangerous not because of her great strength—but because she is an ungoverned, ill-disciplined, and revolutionary nation, and therefore all the more liable to disturb our peace. "We have now a possession that extends almost to the shores of Asia, a possession which, if the great war which is now threatening Europe should come, may require some looking after to take care of our international relations in the troubles that may spring up between Russia and England. Do gentlemen know the striking fact that if a great circle were drawn from the easternmost point of Maine to the westernmost point of Alaska its centre would fall in the Pacific Ocean, eight hundred miles beyond the California coast? In other words, the geographical centre of the great circle which touches the eastern and western extremities of our national territory lies almost a thousand miles beyond the border of this continent. Judged by the number of posts, judged by the spaces occupied, judged by the line of national boundaries, judged on any of the grounds by which we can measure the required size of the Army, we have relatively a smaller Army to-day than we had in 1846." Mr. Garfield proceeded to explain how it is that the proper strength of the Army must be reduced one-third to get at its effective strength, owing to sickness, wounds, death, desertion, expiration of enlistment, the delay of four months in getting a recruit to his post in a state of efficiency, etc. With these necessary reductions taken into account the force of 20,000 men proposed would really amount to only 13,500, a dangerous reduction for the necessities of this nation. Mr. Garfield continued with a reference to possible dangers to the Republic, which is so eloquent and timely that we reproduce it here: "I have mentioned all the leading reasons why we should maintain an Army save one, and that I approach reluctantly; but I deem it my duty to speak plainly. Of all the passages in the speech of my distinguished friend from New York (Mr. Hewitt) the one which was to me least satisfactory, both in its statement and its logic, was that in regard to the necessity of an Army for keeping the peace within the States. Let me read a sentence, and while I read let us forget party if we can, and everything but the fact that we are American citizens. Let us for a few moments reflect upon questions which may in the near future rise above and possibly for a time overwhelm all political organizations in this country if they are not handled plainly, justly, courageously, by the American people. The gentleman from New York (Mr. Hewitt) said:

Now we are told we ought to have a large Army, and a very large Army, in order to put down impending strikes. I take issue with that proposition. It is not in accordance with the theory of this Government that the United States is to maintain an Army for the purpose of restraining any portion of its citizens in their just rights. The right to strike is a just right. No man can co-erce another to do work against his will. It is just as sacred a right as the right to employ, if you can find somebody who is willing to hire himself out to you. The wisdom of strikes is quite another matter.

Now I agree absolutely with that statement; but I submit to all who hear me that is not a statement which so far as I know anybody ever controverted in this country. With all kindness to the gentleman, he has set up a man of straw and knocked it down valorously. I have never heard of an American who denied the right of any man to refuse to work. I have never heard of an American anywhere who denied the right of a thousand or ten thousand men to refuse to work unless their wages were increased, or to refuse to work if their wages were diminished. It is a right as broad and universal as American liberty. . . . It is not the strikes; it is not the proper and lawful refusal of laborers to be oppressed by capitalists that threatens the public peace; but it is the unlawful interference with the rights of laborers, the spirit of mob violence and misrule, a spirit not born on our soil nor in harmony with our traditions; but it is 'the red fool-fury of the Seine' transplanted here, taking root in our disasters, and drawing its life only from our misfortunes, which has lately so seriously threatened and may still more seriously imperil the stability of our institutions.

## PROPHECY OF LORD MACAULAY.

When the life of Thomas Jefferson was written by S. S. Randall, a distinguished citizen of New York, a copy of the volume was sent to the great British historian. Macaulay answered, thanking the author for the volumes, but he remarked that he had no admiration for Jefferson. The American expressed his surprise and desired to know the historian's reasons. Thereupon Macaulay, on the 28th day of May, 1837, just twenty-one years ago, wrote this letter, in which he gave his reasons for not believing that Thomas Jefferson was a benefactor of his country or of

mankind. His reasons were these: 'I do not believe,' said he, 'that it is possible to establish institutions that will be permanent based upon the votes of people, counted by the head. That proceeds upon the supposition that the rich and the poor, the wise and the ignorant, the virtuous and the vicious, are all counted as equal and endowed with equal political power. That,' said he, 'is the fatal vice of your institutions that Jefferson founded. Now your country can prosper so long as you have great spaces of unoccupied land, a great West, for your surplus population; but the time will come in your history, when New England will be as thickly populated as Old England; when there will be no more fertile, unoccupied lands for your expanding population. Then will come the real strain and test of your institutions. There will be periods of scarcity and distress. Thousands of laborers will be out of work and men will begin to say there is no justice in allowing one man to have a million while another has not a meal; no justice in letting one man ride in his carriage and dine sumptuously while another hears his children cry for bread. And when that hour comes your Government will be brought to its final and fatal test. Then a discontented, hopeless, starving majority will elect the governors of your States, the members of your Legislatures, and your President; and then I expect, if not in this century, certainly in the next, that your country will be as fearfully ravaged as was the Roman Empire by the Huns and the Vandals of the fifth century; only with this difference; your Huns and Vandals will have been engendered by your own institutions. Your Constitution (he says) is all sail and no anchor. There is nothing to stay you. I wish you might have a better fate, but my wishes and my reason are at war. And, therefore, believing your fate is certain, I cannot congratulate you upon Thomas Jefferson and the doctrines he taught.' Such, in substance, is the indictment and prophecy which America must answer. With my whole soul, I repel the indictment. Every instinct and conviction of my life denounces the prophecy as false. But what thoughtful man in all our land, who had read that letter, did not remember it last summer, when ten millions of Americans trembled in the balance of uncertainty for days, not knowing whether the torch and blood would mark the pathway of anarchy across our continent, or order and peace would rule? What man, I say, reflected upon the events of that terrible period without remembering the prophecy of Macaulay and asking himself whether the grounds of his faith in the stability of his country was established on a sure foundation?

Gentlemen tell us it is the business of the States to protect their citizens against insurrection and violence. But our fathers provided a stronger defence for moments of supreme peril. I have drawn no fancy picture of remote or impossible evils. The American people are not likely soon to forget the events of July last, when in a great group of States belting the continent from ocean to ocean, the lives and property of many millions of citizens were rescued from sudden and imminent peril by the prompt and effective response of our Army to the constitutional demand of the States for its aid. Here, Mr. Chairman, I hold in my hand the copies of brief but eloquent letters and telegrams from ten great States of this Union, and all of them were sent within the space of one week—calling upon the President of the United States for help; ten great States, reaching from the Atlantic to the Pacific, Maryland and West Virginia among them; ten great States, among them California and the empire States of the Northwest, calling for the arms of the Republic to shield and save in their hour of distress. My friends, had we been at that moment in session do we think we would have voted to decrease the Army to twenty thousand men? Would we not rather have put it up to fifty thousand? I therefore say boldly, while I will do as much as he who will do most to secure the rights of labor against iniquitous laws and against the assaults of capital when used unjustly against all comers—I am for the reign of law in this Republic, and for an Army large enough to make it sure."

## MR. MAGINNIS SPEAKS FOR THE FRONTIER.

The Hon. Martin Maginnis spoke on behalf of the territories, the various delegates claiming their time under the five minutes rule, and yielding to him so as to give him twenty-five minutes in all. His speech was so eloquent, so able, so appreciative of the Army that we reproduce it here almost intact, knowing that the Army will derive just encouragement from this proof that there are some who understand its character and its services, and that these services are most appreciated where they are best understood:

Economy is a desirable thing, gentlemen, but your dollars are not to be weighed against the blood of your fellow citizens; and the party that has the power, must take the responsibility of preventing disaster. And let me tell you that any party that sacrifices the citizen, that fails to provide for his protection, that habitually antagonizes the patriotic sentiments of the people and habitually humiliates the national pride must go to the wall, though it could carry on the Government without expense and could fill the treasury without taxation.

The gentleman (Mr. Hewitt) who reported and so ably champions this bill, and who has given to its consideration a world of care, claims that by the tests of past experience and present use the Army is too large, whether judged by the increase of population or by the increase of military posts. These are theoretical data, the accuracy of which is modified by other elements omitted from his calculations. The increase of population has driven the wild tribes into smaller compass and presses them on many more irritating points. The destruction of game, especially buffalo, has left them destitute, and the uncertainty of their

future drives them to desperation. The number of settlements in immediate contact is far greater, and the possibilities of collision are indefinitely multiplied.

The greater concentration of the Indians and their increased effective force as fighters have done away with the usefulness of smaller garrisons. They are no longer so efficient, and both economy and efficiency require the establishment of larger posts. The true test of the present use of the Army on the frontier is the number of Indians in its immediate front and their fighting force as compared with the troops. Upon this subject I think I can give the House some information.

In the district of Montana we have the Flatheads, Kootenays, and Pend d'Oreilles, and the passing Indians from Idaho on the west; the Bannocks and Shoshones on the south; the Crowns on the east; and on the north the Blackfeet, Bloods, Piegans, Gros Ventres, and Assinaboines, and over the border the refugee Sioux and Nez Percés. Two of these tribes are friendly, allies even; the rest are semi-hostile. All these tribes have representatives at agencies, and all are of that class described by the gentleman from Illinois as being fed, clothed, and christianized by the Indian Bureau. But of all this number there are not twenty that gain their livelihood by agriculture. They habitually roam off their reservations. They must do so or starve; and, armed and mounted, they annually pass through the settlements to the buffalo grounds on the northeastern frontier. The settler of to-day, Mr. Chairman, is not the frontiersman of the Leatherstocking stamp. The peaceful farmer who has taken his family from the western prairies, from the overcrowded cities, or perhaps from Scandinavia or Germany, (led to this country by promise of a home and protection from our Government,) has never in all his life handled a gun or had any use for one. Through these peaceful settlements these armed and mounted hunters ride with the freedom and impudence of the black bands and free lances roaming through Europe in feudal ages. These Indians, exclusive of the Sioux over the border, can put into the field five thousand warriors well mounted, and I defy contradiction of that statement. I might appeal to the commander of the district of Montana, who now sits in the gallery, to support me in this assertion. Formerly these Indians warred among themselves, and we had no fear of hostile coalition against the whites. But all these difficulties have been reconciled by the peace policy of the Indian Bureau. Now considering the contact of the hostile Sioux and Nez Percés, with their wily leaders endeavoring to form coalitions, and that the principal obstacle, their own antagonism, has been removed, is it at all panicky in us to fear a repetition of the scenes which occurred under Tecumseh and the Prophet, and during the southern confederation and during the Black Hawk war, when we knew that they might rise upon our settlements, and there is not a single soldier there between them and the Missouri River.

This district, containing some 25,000 Indians according to the census of the department, is occupied by two small regiments of infantry and three companies of cavalry under General Gibbon. But between the annual rendezvous at the buffalo grounds and the settlements on the Missouri River, there is not a single soldier, neither is there on the river itself, although it is the artery of our commerce on which thirty to forty steamers constantly ply. Loaded with thousands of lives and millions of property, they are constantly subjected to and frequently are attacked. The land route for wagons and immigrants has been abandoned for years as unsafe. Upon this line there is not a single soldier. True, the authorities have asked and the military committees have recommended a new post, but the bill has not yet passed, and when the post is built it must be garrisoned.

Farther south and east is the line of the Yellowstone, from which the hostiles have just been driven. For fifteen years its valleys have been the scene of unremitting, unrelenting, never-ceasing war. But the clash of that distant conflict never even attracted the attention of this House until the day when the death of Custer and his troops startled its lethargic ears. Men glibly prated then, as men glibly prate now, of general peace when we had general war. In vain my predecessors and myself plead for the establishment of posts upon that river. In vain the officers called for them and the military committees of this House and the other sent their bills to your desk. Under our rules one objection ended them; and a man was found who, strong in his own conceit and devoted to one idea, persistently made that objection. And it was not until the white robe of his goddess of economy was crimsoned by the blood of that massacre that he sat with dumb lips and let the bill go through without objection.

The death of Custer and his men was in itself an awful calamity, but it was the best thing that ever happened for our poor country. In that sacrifice was our salvation. Now protected by two posts, commanded by that energetic and gallant soldier, General Miles, the model of the volunteer officer, who graduated in the school of our civil war, the district of the Yellowstone, only disturbed by the spectre of Sitting Bull's return, rests in comparative peace, and a thousand humble homes have risen upon the river banks within the year.

Our line of travel to the railway crosses another Indian reservation where the Shoshones have been all winter upon the point of rising—some 25,000, confronted only by one small company of infantry at Fort Hall.

## WHERE OUR ARMY IS FOUND.

But gentlemen say this is all the fault of management. Why do they not take the troops from some other place and put them where needed? Where will they take them from? From Idaho, whose fields are still smoking with the blood of the last outbreak of peaceable and civilized Indians? Three hundred and



sixty soldiers present for duty on paper, under Wheaton, are scattered at different points, watching 5,600 Indians in that Territory from Wyoming, until last season raided to the streets of its railroad towns! Some of the posts there are to be broken up. That is the economy of a railroad. Will you obtain them from Dakota, the home of the great confederated tribe whose name it bears, with 50,911 Indians and 2,376 troops? From Colorado, where this House recently asked why better provision was not made against a threatened uprising of the Utes? Will you take them from the Indian Territory, where, besides policing some 50,000 civilized Indians, 700 troops are guarding 19,000 wild Indians, but lately on the war path, who were put on the reservation only last year, and who are ready to break out again as soon as you pass this bill to reduce the Army? General Davidson, in a letter to the gentleman from Texas [Mr. Throckmorton], says that he can hardly restrain them now. From Utah? There are but few there and all are needed. Can you take them away from Texas, where you have been unable to maintain the frontier, established by the Spaniards, against the Indians? Or the border established by your treaty against the Mexicans? The Texan delegation can speak for themselves, and the frontier people may thank heaven that they can vote as well as talk on this bill. From New Mexico, where, besides the Pueblos and Maricopas, there are 15,000 of the most warlike Indians on the continent, that have, off and on, fought the Spaniards for two hundred years, and fought your troops almost unceasingly since the conquest; quiet to-day, but where there has been one uprising since this Congress met and may be another before we adjourn? Is 649 troops an extravagant number to watch those Indians and the Mexican border also?

Will you obtain them from Arizona, where 20,848 Indians have ridden over that country for years, until its ranches were deserted, its mines abandoned, and, as its delegate will testify, its citizens only travelled from town to town by night and in detachments? General Crook did put these Indians on their reservations; but I ask if there is any man in this House having the responsibility who would put less than 1,000 men, the present force, in charge of those 20,000 Indians and require them at the same time to keep a watch on the border. In California there are but a few small garrisons, in Nevada there are less, and in Washington Territory 709 troops under General Sully stood guard over 13,722 Indians.

This is the disposition which has been made of your frontier forces. Is there any military genius among the warriors and statesmen in this House, some of whom have had as large schooling in war as the veteran soldiers of the first Napoleon, that can suggest a better disposition of these troops?

But gentlemen say come east of the Mississippi and you will find a vast reserve of troops. Mighty reserve! How many available for frontier service? No cavalry. One little regiment of infantry at Atlanta, and another at New Orleans, waiting to go west as soon as they can abandon the quarters they now occupy and find a shelter of huts at some new post on the border. What else have we? Artillery regiments to garrison and keep up the permanent seaboard and northern fortifications and to practice the science of gunnery, unfit for frontier purposes. Not one of these is mustered out by this bill. These are all east of the Mississippi; and, supposing there should be few stations where regiments worn out and wearied by long frontier service might occasionally pass a pleasant year of duty in contact with the associations and refinements of the East, we should not grumble. There are many on this floor who have again and again been wasted in useless and indecisive battles, wearied in purposeless marches, worn out with the fatigues of an over-worked soldier's existence, till martial ardor and patriotism paled their fires and only duty and discipline kept them in line. Is it for you, gentlemen, who know something of these things, to say that there shall be no pleasant posts to which our soldiers can exchange once in ten or fifteen years; that there shall be no holiday in the life of the American soldier? But gentlemen around me say that we have as great an Army now as we had in 1861; and what need have we of more now? Sir, the lines of settlement have been vastly extended since 1861. Few of the territories now organized had then been organized. There is hardly an Indian reservation on this continent that is not bordered by a white man's farm. But another thing unmentioned in this debate is after all the greater cause of difference in the conditions of savage warfare between now and 1860, that is the breech-loading rifle, the magazine gun. No longer can a company of your cavalry dash with the sabre through an Indian village; no more can a company of infantry stand in volleying line against the lances and arrows and flintlock fukes of thrice their number; no longer like a mailed Cortez cutting through naked swarms can one disciplined troop disperse whole tribes. The breech-loader has made the Indian's last fight an equal fight. He was born to the tactics which belong to it, he was reared in the skill to use it, and he owns the weapon which makes him the perfect warrior.

Sir, this new arm has revolutionized the conditions of warfare all over the world. Do you think it has not changed the situation on our plains and in our mountains. What has the late war between Russia and Turkey proven? What are Von Moltke, and MacMahon, and Chesney, and the leaders of military art in the Old World doing? Read their instructions for battle, the skirmishing, the grouping, the rushes. What is it all? They are planning their battles on the practices of the American frontier, and teaching the armies of Europe the tactics of the American savage.

And, gentlemen, go back for comparison to 1860. Why not go back to Clive or to Cortez? Did we have Army enough in 1860? Why, sir, the American Army has from the first been called on again and again to march against overwhelming numbers and to meet disaster.

Not from any fault of organization, but from simple want of forces.

Massacres have become so much a matter of course in our military history that we admire the continued devotion with which our soldiers march forth against overwhelming odds and threatened annihilation, still facing duty in this savage warfare, where disaster is death and victory brings no renown, their country not even calling the conflict war, and denying them the dignity which great battle fields give to their dead. Yet the pages of history are not illuminated by greater heroism or devotion; and when I recall the massacres of Florida and Oregon, or Fetterman and the Little Big Horn, I remember the legend upon the Alamo:

Thermopylae had its messenger of defeat, but these had none.

These gentlemen defend their bill with much ingenuity on the ground that it does not reduce the fighting force of the Army. By the consolidation of the skeleton regiments and the abolition of details we are going to have a stronger Army than now.

Who go out? 700 officers from the frontier. 600 of these are young and efficient officers, every one of whom carries his rifle into action. How many new recruits under this bill and how many years' training would they require to make up in an Indian fight for the six hundred gentlemen you are going to muster out, nearly every one of whom is a trained hunter and expert rifleman.

Sir, officers and men all alike go into an Indian fight with rifles to their shoulders, and they fight it out together. And subaltern officers do not cost so very much more than enlisted men as you might think, everything considered. You have instanced the battle of the Big Hole Pass. Did the men do any less because they were led by a corps of officers, among whom were some of the crack shots of the Army, and all of whom used their rifles and fought with their men? No, sir, the difficulty was there were not enough of them, and now you propose to make them less.

Who are to go out under this bill? Not the exuberant staff, not the regiments along the seaboard. Every regiment that goes out, except two, is a frontier regiment. The 24th and 25th Infantry in Texas; the 23d Infantry in Kentucky; the 21st Infantry (Gen. Sully's) in Washington Territory; the 20th Infantry from Texas; the 19th Infantry in Colorado; the 17th Infantry at the Sioux Agency; the 16th Infantry at Fort Sill and adjacent posts. Only two regiments east of the Mississippi are mustered out—the 18th Infantry, part of whom are at Atlanta, and the 22d, which guards the line of the lakes.

How is it with the cavalry? Under this bill the 9th and 10th colored troops will pale their ineffectual fires on the Texas and New Mexican border. The 8th Cavalry will leave the Texans destitute; and the 7th (Custer's old regiment) goes out. Gentlemen, some of you know what the regiment is to a soldier: his country, his church, his home; its associations are his pride; its memories and its histories are his glory. But the old 7th regiment, the glorious regiment of Custer, will, by this bill, be wiped from the Army record as completely as his command was wiped out on the fatal river that now bears his honored name. Go further, shoot poor old Comanche, the wounded and crippled clay bank charger that Keogh rode to his death. He is mustered now with his troop. When you blot out his regiment the poor old horse, like many a brave old soldier, will have no home.

Othello's occupation's gone!

What regiments stay in? Every regiment that has been used to "bulldoze" a State, every regiment that has been used to weed out a Legislature, every regiment that has been used on political duty stays in.

The troops stationed at the arsenal to overawe Congress during the electoral count. All remain. All these full artillery regiments which have been used for political duty and for police purposes remain in their casemates. The knife of this bill does not touch one of them. The cavalry and infantry—the useful troops, the old frontiersmen—go out. Yes, this is a good bill for the frontiers. Nor does the exuberant staff, of whose surplus growth we have heard so much disparagement, lose scarcely a leaf or a blossom. True, a commission is appointed to sit on it, which ultimately may nip it with killing frosts.

Mr. Chairman, the frontier would like to see your so-called peace establishments definitely settled. The Army would like above all things to have its status defined. This uncertainty weakens its morale and destroys its content. Officers enter the Service with the idea that, as they lay aside all other chances of fame and fortune and devote themselves to the Service for life, the Government assures them a life career. On this idea the character of the Army is built. In honor and integrity its escutcheon has been unsullied. This is true of the great leaders of the Union armies, and equally true of those whose genius and character shed lustre on the southern cause. The highest officers in our Army are poor in purse, simple in character, and democratic in all their instincts; no Americans are more so; and of Lee, and Johnston, and Jackson, and Longstreet, and all of the old Army officers that went with their States, many bitter things have in partisan fury been said. But among all the tongues that have wagged and pens that have splashed them with such epithets as rebel or traitor, the most malicious never has sullied their fair fame with the degrading epithets of plunder or knave. This high character was the result of the system in which they were reared. Let us not shake faith of the Army in its stability.

OPINION OF MR. SCHLEICHER AND OTHERS.

Mr. Schleicher of Texas called attention to the fact that the Constitution made it mandatory upon the President to respond to the call of States for troops to suppress domestic violence, so that "no matter what may be the necessity for the protection of the Indian

frontier if the same scenes should be re-enacted which were witnessed last summer, the frontier will be denuded of troops, and for this reason, among others, the reduction of the Army just now is ill-advised and dangerous for the interests of my people."

Mr. Schleicher then proceeded to draw a picture of the "piping times of peace" on the Mexican frontier, "which the gentleman from New York, Mr. Hewitt, holds up for your admiration," saying in concluding, "I implore this House to leave the Army as it is. I plead in behalf of those who send up their petition to me asking for protection. If the Army is reduced the outrages which come now singly will then come by the dozen, and you will be forced to attend to the protection of our people at last when many more victims to your economy have fallen."

Mr. Mills of Texas said: "Now, we have been talking about cutting down the Army ever since I have been in Congress, for five years, and during all that time there has not been peace, solid durable peace, upon the frontier for one twenty-four hours during the whole time. And the answer to the appeals made by our people who are being robbed and murdered and carried into captivity, the answer of the statesmen of this House has been, 'Cut down the Army.'"

Mr. Patterson of Colorado said: "I am convinced, from investigation, that to-day, on account of troubles and threatened troubles in the West, there is greater necessity for an effective military force than there has been during a number of years gone by."

Mr. Williams of Michigan said: "I do not believe that this great country can afford to reduce its Army from 25,000 to 20,000 men. In my opinion, our Army should be increased to the number recommended by the General of the Army. Again, I do not believe that the Army can be reduced to 20,000 men without defeating the very organization which the gentleman from New York himself proposes. His proposition is to reduce the Army to 20,000 men. The bill gives to each company of infantry 73 men, or 584 to a regiment. Under the gentleman's plan of 100 men to a company, the six cavalry regiments of twelve companies each would amount to 7,200 men, making, with the 8,760 men belonging to the infantry, 15,960. Add to these 3,500 as the non-effective force of the Army and we have a total of 19,460. But this leaves only 540 men to be divided among sixty companies of artillery, so that there would be but nine men in each battery. Unless, therefore, the gentleman continues the Army at its present force, 25,000, he will not have enough enlisted men to complete the organization which he has himself laid out."

As to the sections, 7, 8, 9 and 10, concerning the A. G., I. G. and P. D.'s, Mr. Williams said the bill first destroys these departments and then asks a board of major-generals to report whether anything further should be done. So far as those two departments are concerned, they contain among them some of the ablest officers in the Army. It is said the officers of the Adjutant-General's Department have not seen any service in the line. There is not an officer in this department who has not seen service in the field. Most of them have seen service during the last war. To prove this, Mr. Williams presented the following memorandum showing present stations and the periods of time each officer now in the Adjutant-General's Department has served in the line and on the staff of the Army, (exclusive of cadet service at United States Military Academy):

Name.	Line service.	Staff service.	Total service.
	Years.	Years.	Years.
Edward D. Townsend.....	13 4-12	27 4-12	41
Richard C. Drum.....	13 11-12	17 4-12	31 3-12
James B. Frey.....	12 8-12	17 2-12	31
John C. Kelton.....	9 10-12	17 2-12	27
Robert Williams.....	9 10-12	17 1-12	27
William D. Whipple.....	9 10-12	17 2-12	27
Chauncey McKeever.....	11	17	28
George D. Huggins.....	6	17	23
Thomas M. Vincent.....	8	17	25
Oliver D. Greene.....	7 1-12	16 11-12	24
Samuel Breck.....	6 5-12	16 7-12	23
Louis H. Pelouse.....	10 9-12	14 3-12	25
Henry C. Wood.....	8	14	22
Joseph H. Taylor.....	9 9-12	12 3-12	22
James P. Martin.....	8 9-12	9 3-12	18
Edward H. Platt.....	23 8-12	5 4-12	29
Samuel N. Benjamin.....	13 10-12	8 4-12	17 2-12

Mr. Maish said: "It is a little curious in listening to the discussion that has taken place upon this floor to find that the opposition to a reduction of the Army comes from those sections of the country where the Army is most needed. From those sections a unanimous voice is raised against its reduction. The gentleman who reports this bill represents that portion of this country where the only branch of the Army required is the artillery branch. Has he made any attack upon that branch of the service? Does he propose to reduce the artillery branch of the Army one solitary man? Oh, no. New York City needs the artillery to protect the great harbor of the city which the gentleman in part represents. It is not defended by infantry or cavalry, but by artillery, and he leaves the artillery branch of the service at its full maximum as now provided for by law."

Mr. Townsend said that two of the most distinguished officers furnished by Illinois in the late war, not now in active service, one of whom is a graduate of West Point, and the other he thought was, "both, one in writing and the other, time and again, verbally, have asserted to me that ten thousand men properly handled would be sufficient force for the legitimate purposes of the Army at this day, and would be amply sufficient to protect the Indian and Mexican frontiers, and do all the duty that the Army ought to be required to do."

Mr. Calkins and others also spoke ably in defence of the Army, and the debate continued up to Tuesday before the bill was finally passed, in the form as elsewhere reported in this number (page 693).



## THE NATIONAL GUARD.

## NATIONAL RIFLE ASSOCIATION.

The annual spring meeting of the National Rifle Association was held at Creedmoor on May 23, 24, 25, under the most favorable conditions of weather. To the National Guard Creedmoor is indebted to its existence, while among the officers and men of the 1st and 2d New York Divisions are found its most enthusiastic marksmen. Recognizing this fact, the Board of Management had prepared a number of matches for soldiers only, with a most liberal supply of prizes. Strange to say, however, from some unexplained cause, the National Guardsmen were conspicuous for their absence, many of the matches having barely a sufficient number of entries to fill them. There were fifty matches on the programme, twenty-two of which were designed for the National Guard, individual and team, and under the circumstances, the failure of the soldiers to respond was freely commented on. The 8:30 train on the 23d brought down the long range men, with the representatives of the 7th regiment who had entered for the "Frazier" and "Soldier's" matches. Unfortunately for the Association Col. Clark had ordered a parade of the 7th on Thursday afternoon, and but for the kindness of Gen. Woodward even these teams would have been debarred, the matches being announced for 1 o'clock P. M. The general under the circumstances allowed the teams to compete in the forenoon. At 10 o'clock the first gun was fired and the first match of the day commenced. This contest was at the long range, the prize being the Leech Cup, under the auspices of the Amateur Rifle Club; open to all native born citizens of the United States and all members of the club without regard to nationality; distances, 800, 900 and 1,000 yards; fifteen rounds at each range. There were twenty-eight entries, the shooting being a rule fair. At the close of the 1,000 yards Mr. Frank Hyde, of the American team, was declared the winner with 205 out of the possible 225 points; he was also declared the champion long range marksman for 1878. The following are the total scores: Frank Hyde, 205; B. G. Doughty, 197; L. L. Hensburn, 196; H. S. Jewell, 196; W. H. Jackson, 195; H. T. Rockwell, 193; E. H. Sanford, 190; W. M. Farrow, 190; N. Washburn, 189; H. F. Clark, 188; John Bodine, 186; Thos. Lamb, 186; Isaac L. Allen, 185; F. Wesson, 184; L. Weber, 183; B. H. Keene, 180; A. D. Hodgeman, 175; J. A. P. Waters, 175; G. L. Morse, 167; A. V. Canfield, Jr., 167; J. S. Caplin, 166; J. A. Hatry, 165; W. W. DeForest, 152; F. P. Sanders, 149; N. D. Ward, 145. This cup was won in 1875 by Col. John Bodine, score 205; in 1876 by Col. H. A. Gilderleeve, score 204; and in 1877 by Major H. S. Jewell, score 213.

At 1 o'clock the "Frazier" match, open to teams of two from any company in the N. G. S. N. Y., was called; distance, 200 yards; position, standing. Competitors to fire eight, under the following conditions: They must wear a cartridge-box attached to the usual waist-belt. Twenty cartridges must be placed upon a table at the firing point. At the command "commence firing," they must fill their cartridge-box from the cartridges upon the table, and begin to fire. At the expiration of one minute, "time" will be called, when the marker will signal the score by painting out the shots in the usual manner. A bull's-eye (5) to be deducted from the score for each shot fired after "time" is called. Any cartridge-box may be used.

This match was designed to exhibit the new Frazier cartridge-box, and as nearly all the teams engaged had secured this box, its usefulness was fully developed by the rapidity with which the pieces were loaded. There were eleven teams entered, the practice made astonishing even the men themselves, several of them firing thirteen rounds, and scoring ten and eleven hits. The teams were permitted to enter four times, and many availed themselves of the privilege, increasing the scores previously made. At the close the team from Co. D, 71st New York, were at the top; Co. B, 12th, second; Co. G, 71st, third, and Co. H, 7th, fourth; and to these teams were awarded the prizes, \$250 gold, divided as follows: \$100, \$75, \$50, and \$25. The best scores made in the match are as follows:

COMPANY D, 71ST REGIMENT.	
Wm. Robertson.....	5 5 4 3 3 3 3 3 2-36
W. F. Edmunstone.....	4 4 3 3 3 3 2 2-24
Total.....	60

COMPANY B, 12TH REGIMENT.	
A. B. Van Housen.....	5 4 3 3 3 3 2 2 2-32
James Ross.....	4 4 3 3 3 3 2 2-24
Total.....	56

COMPANY G, 71ST REGIMENT.	
E. Demmler.....	4 4 4 4 3 3 2-24
A. Steele.....	5 4 3 3 3 3 2-26
Total.....	50

COMPANY H, 7TH REGIMENT.	
J. L. Price.....	4 4 4 4 4 3 3 3 2-34
E. W. Price.....	3 3 3 2 2 2-15
Total.....	49

The other scores were: Co. H, 12th regiment, W. C. Roddy 33, W. Holder 31-46; Co. I, 7th regiment, W. C. Dominick 23, C. M. Engle, 19-42; Co. I, 7th regiment, J. C. Ogden, Jr., 24, Geo. E. Moore 16-40; Co. I, 7th regiment, Geo. F. Merchant 19, E. W. Candee 18-37; 17th Sep. Co., Flushing, Private Simmons 10, S. Sgt. Cunningham 17-33; Co. H, 12th regiment, W. C. Roddy 21, A. Beattie 10-31; Co. I, 7th regiment, F. M. Marshall 16, S. J. Gorman 7-23.

The next match of the day was the Soldier's match for the bronze trophy presented by Col. Robert Olyphant. Open to teams of eight, corporals or privates, from any company organization in the National Guard; distance, 200 yards; Remington rifle or carbine, State model; in two stages, as follows:

FIRST.—FIRING BY FILE.—Five rounds per man; time not to exceed two minutes from the command "commence firing."

SECOND.—FIRING BY VOLLEYS.—Five volleys for each team. The firing in both stages to be conducted according to the tactics, each team being formed into a squad of four files, and commanded by an officer of its own company, who will give the commands to load and fire in each stage. In case any team be present without one of its own officers, such team may select any other person to command it. Cartridges to be taken from the cartridge-box.

This match will run throughout the year, the team making the highest aggregate score winning; it is destined, therefore, to become one of the favorites with the New York marksmen, as it combines tactical knowledge with skill in the use of the rifle. There were but four teams entered, two from the 7th, one from the 12th, and one from the 71st regiment. As stated before, the 7th's teams shot in the forenoon, and labored under the disadvantage of a strong cross wind which materially interfered with the holding of the pieces, while those competing in the afternoon were not troubled with the wind. The first team to fire was Co. H, 7th regiment, commanded by Capt. J. L. Price. The

file firing was excellent, the volleys, with the exception of the fourth, being regular and steady. In file firing, the team of Co. I, 7th regiment, under Lieut. Dominick, was superior to that of Co. H; but the volleys were very poor, the fourth and fifth being held after the command "fire," the men slowly taking aim, and really firing by file. Capt. Wm. C. Roddy commanded the team of Co. H, 12th, with file firing being precise and rapid, while the volleys, with the exception of the last one, were well delivered. To Co. G, of the 71st, Capt. A. L. Weber, must be given the praise for not only making the best scores, but for the greatest precision in the loading and firing, steadiness under arms, and the execution in detail of all the motions of the load, aim and fire. It was particularly noticed that while the men of the other teams brought down the piece after firing and loaded before the order was given, the men of Co. G, 71st, held at the aim until the captain commanded "load," when the pieces were brought down simultaneously. The one poor volley in the five was caused by the neglect of the captain to order "fire" after the aim on the fourth round. Of course the men's fingers were on the triggers and were slowly being pressed, no order to fire was heard, and one piece being discharged the men followed, thinking they had not heard the command. One man in the right file did not fire. The error in the volley was chargeable to the captain and not to the men. It was also noticed that the team captains, with the exception of Lieut. Dominick, Co. I, 7th, were unarmed although in command of the men. The following is the record of the match, Co. G, 71st winning the trophy:

	File	Volley	Score	Aggregate
Co. G, 71st.....	2 10 13 6 101	1 5 16 8 89	150	
Co. I, 7th.....	2 9 10 7 90	0 8 11 6 77	167	
Co. H, 7th.....	4 6 14 6 98	0 7 6 7 60	158	
Co. H, 12th.....	1 3 14 4 67	1 4 8 8 61	128	

The men were then ordered to the old range and the match for the Skirmisher's badge was called. This contest was open to members of N. R. A. and N. G. S. N. Y., the competitors being formed in squads in rear of the 500 yards firing point. At a given signal one man from each squad takes position, a bugle is sounded when the men advance. At a second call they halt and fire assuming any N. G. position. These movements are repeated until five rounds are fired advancing, when the men fire five rounds more in retreat, the highest score taking the badge. There were 15 entries in the competition, the 7th, 8th, 9th, 12th, 14th, 23d, 24th, and 71st regiments being represented. The firing was only medium, and not equal to the records in the previous competitions. Capt. Wm. C. Roddy, of the 12th, winning on 30 out of the possible 50 points. The following are the scores:

	Advance	Retreat	Tot.
W. C. Roddy, 12th regiment.....	17	13	30
M. M. Malby.....	16	10	26
A. B. Van Housen, 12th regt.....	4	20	24
James Ross, 12th regt.....	8	15	23
J. R. Grohman.....	12	8	20
J. Bulkowski, 12th regt.....	8	12	20
J. J. Simmons, 17th Sep. Co. Inf.....	4	14	18
G. T. Addison, 71st regt.....	3	14	17
J. P. Kenworthy, 8th regt.....	4	10	14
J. Holder, 14th regt.....	6	7	13
M. Engle, 9th regt.....	4	8	12
W. F. Edmunstone, 71st regt.....	8	4	12
H. T. Rockwell.....	4	7	11
E. Demmler, 71st regt.....	2	6	8
A. Steele, 71st regt.....	3		3

Second day, May 24.—The weather held good during the second day, the strong winds having to a certain extent died down, while the marksmen were out in goodly numbers. The new system for running the matches at the annual meetings of the Association, devised by Gen. Woodward after the plan in use at Wimbledon, was fully tested on this day, and was found to work to a charm. A large number of matches were shot throughout the day, and not a single hitch occurred in the assignments or at the firing points. The principal event of the day was the long range military team match, announced as the "Sharps Military Team Match," open to teams of four men from any military organization (company, battalion, or regiment). Distance (first stage, 800 yards; second stage, 900; third stage, 1,000). Position, any under the rules. Weapon, any military rifle (not special military). Teams may use the rifle their organization is armed with, or any other; but all the members of each team must be armed alike. Entrance fee, two dollars per man.

Prizes.—To the team making the highest aggregate score, a Sharps military rifle, model, 1875, of each member. Presented by Sharps Rifle Company. One-half the entrance money to be divided as follows: One-sixth to the team making highest score at 800 yards; two-sixths to the team making highest score at 900 yards; three-sixths to the team making highest score at 1,000 yards.

There were six teams entered representing the 7th, 8th, 14th, 48th, and 71st regiments, and as this was the first effort of the militia men at the long ranges with military weapons considerable interest was had in the match. With the exception of the 14th, who used the Peabody-Martini, the teams engaged shot with the Sharps rifle, model, 1875, Borchard patent, the State arm being thrown aside. The teams from the 7th and 14th regiments had been practicing freely during the past weeks and fair scores were expected, the feeling being that the 7th would win an easy victory; but when the work of the "Woodchuck hunters," 48th regiment, Oswego, was observed at the pool targets the opinions changed and a close fight was looked forward to. The members of this team are strong, robust men, who, when the piece is once sighted, hold, as though it was in a vice, and pull as steady as though men and piece were machinery and could only move at given times. The New York and Brooklyn men were as good judges of elevations and windage as those in the 48th, but as the record proved they could not hold. The wind was comparatively steady at the first distance, the allowance being about the right edge of the bull's-eye, and at the close four of the teams had made very fair scores. Barnes of the 48th had made 32 out of the possible 35, while Eagle of the 7th had 31. The 800 yards was completed with the 7th regiment team under Captain Robbins, leading with 103 points, the 48th, 94, 8th regiment, 85, and 14th, 70. Robertson and Fyle, of the 71st team, had gone to pieces, while Le Boutillier, of the Co. H, 7th team, had only scored 4 points, the team being last with 47.

The friends of the 7th were now jubilant, while the 48th men said nothing, but in their faces was that old look of determination to win, now so well known at Creedmoor. What did they care for the nine points advantage of the 7th, they knew their strength and bided their time. At the

900 yards Robbins, of the 7th, failed on the first shot; a centre was scored for his second and all was thought to be safe; on the next round, however, he fired on the wrong target, and the misfortune and dispute over the shot apparently unnerved him, for he failed in the next five rounds and only scored four points at the range. Tuackie, also one of the strong men, broke up, only scoring 5, the total dwindling to just fifty points. In the 8th's team the shooting was steady, but one man falling off, the total being 70. The strong man of the 14th also gave way, five being his total; while Robertson, of the 71st, one of the most reliable military shots on the range, was all at sea, and, with John Holland, of the Co. H team, scored the best possible string of misses. The 48th men were in the meanwhile shooting well, Col. Houghton scoring 32, and, although Barnes did break, their total was 78, the best score at the range. They were now nineteen points ahead, and quietly stated that they were not afraid of the 1,000 yards. As the men moved back a heavy bank of clouds was observed on the horizon, and as the teams would not shoot until 5 o'clock the looks were ominous. True enough as the men settled to the work at the last distance this cloud bank obscured the sun and the change of light upset elevations. In the 7th team all the men broke, Eagle saving them with a bare average of 6 outers. In the 8th, Road, the low man at 900 yards, again came to grief, only scoring one outer; the 14th men slightly increased their 900 yard score; the 71st remained in the same plight as the two previous ranges; while Capt. Price, of Co. H team, failed to connect with the target. The 48th men went to the firing point with confidence; they understood the light, and having allowed for elevations, had merely to hold, and hold they did, for the total exceeded their fine score at the 800 yards, and they closed for 93 points with an aggregate of 270, 59 points in excess of the next best team. They were declared the winners, and received the hearty congratulations of the small bore men. The match was well contested, not a single question of unfairness being raised, and all were satisfied that straightforward good shooting won the match. Capt. Robbins, of the 7th, was the first to congratulate the 48th team on their victory. It is now proved that with the Sharps gun, even with a very limited amount of practice—the 48th having only shot over the ranges twice before coming to Creedmoor—the American National Guardsman can hold his own even at the extreme distances. The following are the scores:

48TH REGT., OSWEGO.		14TH REGT., BROOKLYN.	
Houghton.....	32 32 27 80	Corry.....	23 5 21 49
Barton.....	23 16 27 66	Robertson.....	13 13 14 40
White.....	16 21 24 61	Henwood.....	14 18 9 41
Barnes.....	32 9 20 61	Harvey.....	15 11 9 35
Total.....	270	Total.....	120

8TH REGT., NEW YORK.		71ST REGT., NEW YORK.	
De War.....	28 26 24 78	Edmunstone.....	30 10 25 65
Stuart.....	21 20 14 55	Clark.....	24 21 9 54
Douglas.....	18 19 16 53	Pyle.....	4 22 5 31
Head.....	18 5 3 25	Robertson.....	2 0 9 11
Total.....	211	Total.....	116

7TH REGT., NEW YORK.		CO. H, 7TH REGT., NEW YORK.	
Eagle.....	31 21 16 68	E. Price.....	9 16 13 48
Gardner.....	27 18 5 50	J. L. Price.....	13 25 0 38
Teackie.....	23 5 4 32	Holland.....	21 0 13 34
Robbins.....	22 4 5 31	Le Boutillier.....	4 11 14 29
Total.....	183	Total.....	36

In the meanwhile the regular matches were being contested on both fields, while the subscription contests were being looked after with fair vigor. In many of the competitions, however, the prizes did not equal the entrance fees, the matches being new were not thoroughly understood, and therefore not well patronized. The short range matches were all at 300 yards, standing, seven rounds per man, the following being the result:

Match No. 1.—Subscription. Open to members N. R. A.; winners, D. F. Davis, 28; J. W. Todd, 28; E. E. Lewis, 27.

Match No. 2.—Stated prizes, open to all comers; winners, R. H. Keene, 31; Wm. Farrow, 29; E. B. Souther, 27; W. H. Livermore, 28; J. W. Todd, 28; D. F. Davis, 28; J. W. Mangum, 28; F. A. Carman, 27; E. A. Perry, 27; F. H. Holton, 27.

Match No. 3 and 39.—Not filling, was withdrawn.

Match No. 4.—All comers, subscription; winners, A. G. Weber, 23; J. W. Mangum, 22; J. H. Grohman, 22.

Match No. 5.—Subscription, was open only to marksmen N. G. S. N. Y., who were compelled to exhibit their badge. There were only five entries, each man winning a prize: C. H. Eagle, 7th regiment, 27; W. J. Oliver, 23d regiment, 25; C. F. Robbins, 7th regiment, 23; A. G. Weber, 21st regiment, 22; J. J. Simmons, 17th Sep. Co. Inf., 14.

Match No. 6.—All comers, subscription; winners, J. S. Case, 30; R. Solte, 28; Capt. W. H. Livermore, 26.

Match No. 7.—Not filled.

Match No. 8.—Open to teams of four from any rifle club in the U. S., all and any four members of N. R. A. Three teams were entered, viz.: The Empire and New York clubs and Co. C, U. S. Engineers. The shooting was excellent, the Engineer team with military rifles holding well up with the club men with small bores, globe, and peep sight. The result was, Empire Club, 103; N. Y. Club, 99; Engineers, 95.

Match No. 9.—Team subscription, open to teams composed of any four members of the N. G. S. N. Y. Position, standing. Weapon, Remington Military Rifle, N. Y. State Model; but two teams were entered, the 7th New York and 23d Brooklyn, shooting against each other, the result was a victory for the Seventh's team, with 7 points to spare, on the following score:

7TH REGIMENT.		23D REGIMENT.	
C. H. Eagle.....	27	A. G. Weber.....	23
J. H. Teackie.....	27	J. H. Stearns.....	21
C. F. Robbins.....	21	F. H. Holton.....	21
J. W. Gardner.....	20	W. J. Oliver.....	21
Total.....	95	Total.....	86

Match No. 9, A.—For the Oliver Trophy, was participated in by only one team, Co. G, 23d regiment, who scored 60 points. As it was a stated prize, however, and did not fill, it will no doubt go over under the rules of the N. R. A.

The long range matches of the day were as follows: Match No. 11.—800 yards, subscription, open to N. R. A.; winners, W. H. Jackson, 34; O. Judd, 34; R. Rathbone, 34.

Match No. 12.—Same distance, stated prizes, I. L. Allen, 34; J. Bodine, 34; R. Rathbone, 34. Nos. 13 and 14.—Team matches at 800 yards did not fill and were withdrawn.

Match No. 15.—Open to members N. R. A. Military Rifle State Model, was shot by only two men, both of the 7th Regiment. J. W. Gardner scored 25 and C. H. Eagle 17.

At 900 yards the first contest was Match No. 17.—Subscription, members N. R. A.; winners, F. Hyde, 35; H. Fisher, 33; W. H. Jackson, 32.

Match No. 18.—Was for stated prizes, open to all comers; winners, G. L. Morse, 34; A. V. Canfield, 33; H. J. Rockwell, 33.

Match No. 19.—Did not fill.

At 1,000 yards, Match No. 21, A subscription, open to



N. R. A., was won by O. Judd, 31; W. H. Jackson, 31; F. Hyde, 30.

Match No. 22—Stated prizes, all comers, fell to the lot of Col. John Bodine, 33; H. T. Rockwell, 31; W. M. Farrow, 31; L. L. Hepburn, 31; N. Washburn, 29. No. 23—The last match of the day, being a team match, did not fill.

Saturday, the third and last day of the meeting, was principally devoted to subscription matches at 200, 500, and 600 yards. The first on the list was the Directors Match, 200 yards, with the following result: Major Henry Fulton, 20; Capt. J. G. Story, 19; Gen. G. W. Wingate, 19; Lieut. Col. E. H. Sanford, 19; G. S. Sobermerhorn, Jr., 18; Gen. Col. D. Wylie, 17; Gen. A. Shaler, 17; Col. G. D. Scott, 17; Col. John Bodine, 16; Judge N. P. Stanton, 15; Major Joseph Holland, 15; Gen. John B. Woodward, 10.

Match No. 25—200 yards, ten stated prizes, valued \$107, resulted as follows: W. M. Farrow, 33; R. H. Keene, 33; E. M. Squire, 32; P. Penning, 31; Frederick Alder, 31; J. W. Todd, 31; Wm. Klein, 31; H. P. Clark, 30; F. H. Holton, 30; H. T. Rockwell, 30.

Match No. 26—Military Team Match, was open to teams of five from any company, troop or battery of the National Guard of any State, or the Regular Army, Navy, or Marine Corps; distance, 300 yards; position, standing; teams to use the rifle their company is armed with. First prize, embroidered flag, value \$100; to be won three times before becoming the property of the organization; second prize (cash), \$40; third prize, \$25. There were ten teams entered, the battery of U. S. Engineers being again in active competition with the National Guard. Two companies of the Engineers shot splendidly, Co. C winning the flag with 142 out of the possible 175 points, an average of centres per man, while Co. B was only slightly under this figure. Considering the amount of practice had by the National Guard and the Regular Army, Captain Livermore may well feel proud of the record of his team. The following are the scores:

CO. C, U. S. ENGINEERS.		CO. H, 7TH REGIMENT, N. Y.	
Private Sullivan.....	31	Private Tullis.....	39
Lieut. Leach.....	29	Private Price.....	37
Corpl. Cavanaugh.....	26	Private Price.....	37
Private Fraser.....	27	Sergt. Holland.....	26
Capt. Livermore.....	27	Corpl. Clements.....	25
	141		134

Co. I, 7th Regiment, N. Y.—Corpl. Moore, 27; Private Cardee, 27; Private Ogden, 20; Corpl. Merchant, 20; Lieut. Dominick, 18—182.

The other scores were, Co. B, U. S. Engineers, 131; Co. D, 9th New Jersey, 130; Co. C, 33d Brooklyn, 130; Co. A, U. S. Engineers, 126; Co. D, 71st New York, 124; Co. A, 14th Brooklyn, 121; Co. G, 71st New York, 112.

Match 27—Team subscription, was won as follows: Empire Rifle Club No. 1, 119; Empire Rifle Club No. 2, 116; New York Rifle Club, 111.

Match 28—Carbine Team Match, open to teams of four from any troop or battery, N. G. S. N. Y. Distance, 300 yards. Position, standing. Weapon, Remington carbine, N. Y. State model. Prize (cash), \$25; 2d prize (cash), \$10, was participated in by teams from the Washington Greys and Klein Troop, 1st N. Y. Division, the shooting of the Greys team being the best ever recorded in a carb match at Creedmoor. Unfortunately, however, the contest was for stated prizes which requires ten entries to fill, and as the teams represent but eight men, the match was declared off. The carbines complain very bitterly at being allowed to shoot in this match under the idea that it was regular, stating that they were under much expense for pool tickets used as sighting shots, which might have been saved had they known the match had not filled. The principal fault lies at the door of their team Captain, who should have made himself familiar with all the facts he allowed his team to shoot. However, the Greys can console themselves on their record, and at the same time pay a proper tribute to Capt. A. T. Decker, through whose improvements on the sights of the carbines they were enabled to roll up such a score. The following is the record:

WASHINGTON GREYS, TROOP A.		KLEIN TROOP, B.	
Sergt. Rues.....	29	Lieut. Heldt.....	22
Sergt. McHugh.....	28	Lieut. Marckel.....	20
Sergt. Pasco.....	20	Sergt. Weigold.....	15
Private Miller.....	20	Sergt. Vrooman.....	11
	108		68

Match 29—Subscription, any rifle, E. E. Lewis, 31; J. W. Mangum, 31; D. F. Davis, 30.

Match 30—Subscription, military rifle, W. M. Farrow, 33; H. Fisher, 29; W. R. Livermore, 29.

Match 31—Subscription, military rifle, J. W. Gardner, 33; W. M. Farrow, 27; J. R. Grohman, 27.

Match 32—Subscription, any rifle, W. R. Livermore, 32; W. M. Farrow, 30; A. M. Miller, 30.

Match 33—Subscription, National Guard, A. S. Steele, 71st Regiment, 29; Captain O. C. Hoffman, 71st Regiment, 29; C. H. Egan, 7th Regiment, 28.

Match 34—Subscription, Marksmen N. G. S. N. Y., J. W. R. Robertson, 14th Regiment, 23; C. H. Eagle, 7th Regiment, 23; Lieut. Col. H. F. Clark, 21st Regiment, 27.

Match 35—Subscription, National Guard, Army, Navy, or Marine Corps, Regulation rifle; Corpl. J. Cavanaugh, Co. U. S. Engineers, 29; W. M. Farrow, Providence L. Infantry, 29; J. W. Gardner, 7th N. Y., 28.

Match 36—Subscription, N. G. S. N. Y., Remington carbine—Sergt. G. E. Pasco, 28; W. P. Ross, 27; J. F. McHugh, 26; all Washington Grey Troop, N. Y.

Match 37—Subscription, any carbine, G. F. Mersohn, 25; H. Fers, 22.

Match 38—Subscription, any rifle, ten stated prizes; A. V. Canfield, Jr., 35; R. Rathbone, 33; J. O. P. Burnside, 33; W. M. Farrow, 33; F. Hyde, 31; H. F. Clark, 33; R. H. Keene, 33; H. J. Quinn, 33; L. C. Bruce, 33; Isaac L. Allen, 33.

Match 41—Team Subscription, any rifle club; Empire Club, N. Y. city, 123.

Match 42—Incomplete, not filled.

Match 43—Subscription, N. R. A.; H. F. Clark, 33; R. Rathbone, 33; L. Allen, 32.

Match 44—300 yards, all comers, Remington military rifle; J. W. Gardner, 30; A. G. Weber, 31; J. H. Grohman, 22.

Match 45—Subscription, N. G. S. N. Y., military rifle, State model; J. Moore, 14th N. Y., 33; J. W. Gardner, 7th N. Y., 32; C. H. Eagle, 7th N. Y., 29.

Match 46—Subscription, N. R. A.; P. McMorrow, 29; A. G. Weber, 29; J. W. Gardner, 21.

Match 47—All comers subscription, any military rifle; J. W. Gardner, 29; M. M. Multry, 21; A. Auderson, 26.

Match 48—Subscription, National Guard, Army, Navy, or Marine Corps, authorized rifle; J. W. Gardner, 7th N. Y., 24; D. Gillet, 4th N. Y., 19; J. R. Washington, 9th N. Y., 16.

Match 49—Subscription, open to teams of four from any military organization in the United States, including the Regular Army, Navy and Marine Corps; distance, 500 yards; position, any, with head to target; weapon, the authorized military arm represented. There were only two entries, teams from the 23d and 14th Regiments, Brooklyn, contending for the honors. The following was the result:

23d REGIMENT.		14th REGIMENT.	
A. G. Weber.....	39	J. Corry.....	30
F. H. Holton.....	39	J. Moore.....	26
J. L. Thompson.....	29	J. Henwood.....	22
J. H. Stearns.....	22	L. Smith.....	22
	107		96

The closing match of the meeting was No. 50, open to all comers, for ten stated prizes, with the following winners: Frank Hyde, 33; H. Sanford, 33; W. M. Farrow, 33; Isaac L. Allen, 33; W. H. Jackson, 33; R. Rathbone, 33; A. V. Canfield, Jr., 34; H. F. Clark, 31; J. O. P. Burnside, 34; R. H. Keene, 33.

The convention of riflemen called together by the resolution of the Board of Directors N. R. A., and the call of the 33d Regiment, assembled at the headquarters of the president, on the range, at a long series of resolutions, the substance of which was that the National Rifle Association was to be commended for its course in the making rifle shooting "an element of national strength," and that the interests of riflemen of America could not be in better

hands or more successfully managed than they have been by the National Rifle Association, and the convention trusted that the riflemen of the various States would unite in giving that association "an earnest and cordial support." In conclusion it was resolved that in all international matches, either for the "Palma" or other trophies, the vicinity of this city was the "locality most convenient for the American and foreign teams." On motion of Mr. Canfield, of Baltimore, the secretary was requested to endeavor to secure a reduction in the fares of delegates from distant States. The clubs and States represented were as follows: National Rifle Association, Amateur Rifle Club, Stock Exchange Rifle Club N. Y. city; New Jersey Rifle Association, Elizabeth, N. J.; Baltimore Rifle Club, Baltimore, Md.; Columbia R. de Club, Washington, D. C.; Massachusetts Rifle Association, Boston, Mass.; Connecticut Rifle Association, New Haven, Conn. The meeting was conducted by Gen. J. B. Woodward, chief executive officer, assisted by Col. Philip H. Briggs and Mr. M. B. Farr, Statistical Officer. Capt. J. G. Story, Financial Officer. Gen. D. Wylie, and Range Officer. Col. Geo. D. Scott. Capt. W. G. Burton superintended the duties of the scorers.

FOURTEENTH NEW YORK.—This regiment assembled at its armory, Portland avenue, Brooklyn, on May 23, for review by Gen. E. B. Fowler, the occasion being the anniversary of the departure of the regiment for the seat of war in 1861. A promenade concert commenced the exercises of the evening, after which line was formed for review, the command being given in company of two in the front, a number of ranks being in the rear ranks. We have on previous occasions called the attention of the 14th to the clumsy manner in which several of the companies enter the line, yet here on a show occasion and before veterans in the art of war the commandant of the second company marched around the left general guide, passing in rear towards the right, instead of entering from the right. In forming line the right companies should enter from the right and by four left, while the left companies should move right in front and by the left and rear. Having reached position in line, company front should be formed by four left or right and the line advanced to within dressing distance and halted; the captain could then dress his command in proper shape.

When the line was fairly formed it was observed that the colors were improperly posted, the color sergeants being numbers 1 and 3 instead of numbers 2 and 3. The review in line was excellent, men steady, and the present admirable. The passage, which was on the column of fours principally, was spoiled by the halting, to allow the advance companies to properly form. The salutes and marching were generally good. On reforming line, the error of the right companies in marching too far to the right injured the closing ceremony. A short battalion drill followed, during which the movements were fairly executed, although the step was a trifle slow, while at the start the men were very steady. In marching in column of fours right in front the position of the adjutant is opposite the flank of the first file, between the captain and lieutenant-colonel, and not on the left of the second company. In executing the "centre forward" the color company broke by "right forward four right" instead of to the opposite flank, and in consequence on reforming line by on right into line the colors were on the right of the company. The marching column of fours, forming to and on the right and left close column of companies and divisions, the advance by the flank of companies, divisions and wings, with repeated changes to the column of fours and line, were all excellently well executed, and showed to good effect the hard work of the past drill season. Officers and guides might, however, be a little more prompt without injuring the precision of the movements, while the "laying on of hands" on guides and file-closers might be omitted by the lieutenant-colonel, with satisfactory results to the sergeants and spectators. At the close of the drill the line was broken, details returned to their companies, and a new formation made for dress parade. In this formation the third company committed the error of the second company in the first formation and entered in line by the left and rear, interfering with the marching of the other companies, and was compelled to back and left, advance, retreat and mark time for some seconds before it reached its line. This formation was not at all generalized in the companies, and the fourth company in line in order to show a big front, was formed with twelve files, only numbers 1 and 4 being covered by rear rank men. The captain would have improved his command had he formed eight files front. The dress parade was good, the command showing to good advantage, men clean and tidy, ranks very steady, and with a manual generally fair. This closed the military exercises of the evening. There was a very large attendance of the veterans of the 14th regiment on the occasion, all of whom warmly commended the regiment on its appearance, discipline and precision in drill.

TWENTY-THIRD NEW YORK.—The officers and enlisted men of the regiment who are now marksmen, together with such others as may be authorized by the Regimental Inspector of Rifle Practice, are directed to proceed to Creedmoor to compete for the Marksmen's Badge, on June 3; assemble at armory at 7:45 A. M. All who qualify on this occasion will be exempt from further practice during the balance of this year. Rifle practice will be continued during the season as follows: First class on Thursdays, June 30 and August 13; second class on Thursday, Sept. 19. All marksmen as marksmen on June 3, will practice through the class of these dates.

The following appointments have been made on the non-commission staff: Edward Cane, standard bearer, May 21, 1878; Chas. A. Frost, standard bearer, May 21, 1878; Alfred D. Becken, right general guide, May 21, 1878; Edward Lyness, left general guide, May 21, 1878; L. Contorno, band leader, May 21, 1878.

A Court-martial will convene at the armory on Thursday, June 6, 1878, at 8 o'clock P. M., for the trial of delinquents in this regiment. Details for the court: Major Alfred C. Barnes, Colonels Ward compliments a regiment in orders for their prompt attention to duty during the past drill season.

TWENTY-SEVENTH NEW YORK.—Colonel Underhill, in General Orders, invited the attention of the captains of his regiment to the responsibility for all State, regional and company property, quoting sections from the regulations and Code. The report of the inspecting officer, rendered Feb. 1, 1878, shows the order of merit of companies to be as follows: No. present at drill—K, G, I, H, A, B, E, C, F, D. Drill and discipline—H, G, I, K, A, R, E, F, C, D.

The Colonel says the report would show that dereliction of duty is more the effect of carelessness on the part of the officers than of any other cause, and it is expected that the officers will see that any officer who may lose his interest in the National Guard will resign, or accept the result of lack of attention to the duties of his position. Captains of companies are directed to hold inspections of their commands for the purpose of ascertaining the condition of uniforms and equipments, before the 15th day of June, 1878, notifying the Regimental Quartermaster when such inspection will be held. Quartermaster Carville will attend and inspect all State property.

RIFLE PRACTICE IN THE FIRST NEW YORK DIVISION.—The rifle practice of this division at Creedmoor for the season of 1873 will be conducted as follows: The first practice for each of the organizations as below assigned will be for the marksmen's badge by the present marksmen, and by those who may be considered by the regimental inspectors of rifle practice to be sufficiently skilled, vide Wingate's Manual, as amended, par. 285, 288, 289. All who may qualify will be exempt from further practice during the year. No one shall be allowed to shoot in any class to which he does not belong, except as above prescribed. Commanding officers will be held responsible for any violation of this regulation. 1st Brigade, 21st marksmen, on June 6. 2d Brigade, 50th marksmen—9th regiment on June 7; 11th and 71st regiments on June 17. 3d Brigade, 36th marksmen—7th regiment on June 10; 8th and 69th regiments on June 31. Cavalry organizations, 97 marksmen, on June 31. The second practice will be in the third class for all those who have not qualified as marksmen in the first practice. 1st Brigade—5th regiment on June 27; 13th regiment on July 18; 23d regiment on July 25. 2d Brigade—9th regiment on July 8; 11th regiment on July 19; 71st regiment on August 1. 3d Brigade—6th regiment on July 13; 71st regiment on July 22. 69th regiment on August 2; cavalry organizations on August 5. The third practice will be repetition of the second practice, and is to include practice for the marksmen's badge, if time will permit, by those who have qualified in either second or third practices into the first class. 1st Brigade—5th regiment on Aug. 12; 13th regiment on Aug. 23; 21st regiment on Sept. 9. 2d Brigade—9th regiment on Aug. 16; 11th regiment on Aug. 29; 71st regiment on Sept. 13. 3d

Brigade—7th regiment on Aug. 19; 8th regiment on Sept. 3; 69th regiment on Sept. 16; cavalry organizations on Aug. 30. All members failing to qualify in any class will be required to repeat the practice on the same day as often as may be necessary and practicable. On any practice day, as soon as men qualify in any class, they will be practiced in the next class if time will permit. Requisitions for transportation or ammunition are not necessary. Empty shells must be turned in at the magazine upon the range, on the day when expended, where they will be received for. They will not be credited to the several organizations until received and counted at the State Arsenal. Commanding officers will make the necessary details for guard duty and give such instructions as will insure good order and discipline in going to, returning from, and on the range; which instructions will embrace the control of that part of the range assigned to the use of the troops, but must not interfere with the privileges of members of the National Rifle Association, who have at all times the right to enter within the range and use any portion of it not occupied by the troops. Troops will leave Long Island City by train at 8 A. M. (8th street ferry, New York, 15 minutes earlier), and will return by train leaving Creedmoor at 5 P. M.

SECOND NEW YORK DIVISION.—Brig. Gen. James Jordan, commanding the 2d Division, has issued orders for the rifle practice of the command for the season of 1873 as follows: All officers and enlisted men now marksmen—the cavalry, Gatling Battery and 17th Separate Co., Monday, May 27; the infantry, Monday, June 3. All who qualify in the first class will be exempt from further practice during the year; those not qualified will practice in the third and second classes as follows: 5th Brigade, June 14 and 23, July 11, 15 and 29, August 8 and 23; September 5 and 12; 11th Brigade, June 13 and 20, July 1 and 6, August 9, 15 and 23, September 6 and 19. Brigade commanders can send their troops 1/2 regiment or detachment, as they prefer. The cavalry, etc., will practice in the third and second classes on Friday, August 30. The separate companies attached to 2d Division were at the Creedmoor range on May 27, the practice being for the "marksmen's badge," 200 and 500 yards for infantry and 250 and 300 for cavalry. The troops represented were: 17th Sep. Co. Infantry, Lieut. G. A. Rouiller, 15; Separate Troop D, Capt. H. Mohrman, 30; Separate Troop G, Capt. Berch, 19; Gatling Battery N, Lieut. Hoffman, 31. Total 76. Capt. Berch commanded the detachment. Col. F. B. Saxe, acting division inspector of rifle practice, superintended the firing. The weather was pleasant, but a cross wind bothered the men, particularly at the mid range. The following men qualified for the marksmen's badge: Gatling Battery, N. Sergt. Wm. W. Harrold, 37; Geo. Warner, 31; Sergt. J. J. Moore, 29; Bugler E. J. Whitlock, 29; Priv. L. K. Jolly, 38; Sergt. W. H. Beebe, 27; Lieut. P. J. Hoffman, 26; Bugler H. S. Harquin, 26.

Separate Troop G, Priv. Frederick Hauck, 26; Ensign Peter Kaon, 26; Sergt. Joseph Lapp, 25. Separate Troop D, Priv. J. Wechter, 30; Q. M. Gran, 30; Corp. Richter, 30; Lieut. H. A. Mohrman, 28; Lieut. J. H. Van Thun, 27; Priv. J. Gatenz, 26; Sergt. H. Frigen, 26; Private A. C. Schuakenburg, 15; Priv. L. Heese, 23; Priv. M. Schriefer, 25. 17th Sep. Co. Infantry, Lieut. G. A. Rouiller, 27; Sergt. M. Cunningham, 27; Priv. C. F. Koch, 27.

MASSACHUSETTS.—The leading matter of interest in military circles is the approaching June inspections of the State militia. The new law prescribes that but sixty companies of infantry shall constitute the infantry arm of the militia; and as the force at present consist of sixty one companies, the coming inspections will determine the poorest and consequently the unlucky company to be disbanded. Gen. Atwood, the Inspector-General, evidently intends that the inspection shall be as thorough as possible, and will embrace every important point. The result will be watched with anxious eyes.

Company E, 3d Batt. Infantry, of New Bedford, was inspected last week by Major Butler. The company has a beautiful armory, and blessed with a handsome array of fine members. The inspection of State property revealed everything in excellent shape, the state of arms calling for particular mention for its cleanliness. The details of inspection were very good, and the company movements better.

The fall encampments will probably be September 10 in the 2d Brigade, and September 24 in the 1st Brigade.

The Cadets were inspected by Brig.-Gen. Atwood upon the Common, Boston, Friday afternoon. In the evening the band gave a concert in Music Hall.

The 4th Battalion held a drill on the Common, Monday evening.

The 5th regiment escorts the 21st Connecticut upon its visit here, June 17. A committee of the latter regiment have been in Boston making the necessary arrangements.

The anniversary of the Alcenis occurs next Monday.

CONNECTICUT.—The Hartford battalion of the 1st regiment, comprising Companies A, B, F, and K, held their spring drill day on the West Park parade ground on May 22. Upon arriving at the park shortly after 9 o'clock, a detail of twenty-five for guard was made, and the ceremony of guard mounting well performed. Lieut. Schulze, of Company A, acting as officer of the day, and Lieuts. Hochstetler (F), and Cornell (H), officers of the guard. After guard mounting the line was formed for drill, the battalion being equalized as of seven commands of twelve files. Col. Tyler acted as instructor, assisted by Lieut. Col. Barbour and Major Clegg. The drill was continued for two hours, commencing with the advance and retreat in line, followed by column of fours, column of companies, close column formations right and left in front, to and on the right, and deployments, loading and firing by battalion and by file, closing with a review. After an hour's rest the call for company drill was sounded, and instruction in the school of the company was given for an hour. At 3 o'clock line was formed for review, and about 4 o'clock an artillery salute announced the arrival of His Excellency, Governor Hubbard, who was accompanied by Adjutant-General Franklin, Quartermaster-General Couch, Surgeon-General Gallagher, and Colonel Joslyn, A. D. C., of his staff. The review party having taken position dismounted, the regiment was presented and the review in line gone through with, the Governor and party performing the ceremony in open barouches, which has been the style since the retirement of Governor Jewell in 1873. The passage was in both quick and double time, and was well executed, the only error being the failure of the colonel to bring his command to a carry in the quick time passage, the column going by at a right shoulder. The alignments, distances and salutes were all good. In the double time the step was all that could be desired. A dress parade, handsomely performed, closed the day's instruction.

A team of the Hartford Guard, Company F, 1st regiment, were at Willowbrook on Friday, May 24, for practice. Sides were chosen by 1st Sergeant Whitney and Sergeant Lee, six on a team, with ten shots each distance, 200 and 500 yards. The victor proved to be the 1st sergeant, as shown by the following score:

	200 yds.	500 yds.	Total
1st Sergt. Whitney.....	38	53	71
Private Woodward.....	35	31	66
Private Hudson.....	43	30	73
Private Hakeswelder.....	34	30	64
Corporal Donthwaite.....	34	23	57
Private Green.....	26	34	70
	215	181	396
Sergeant Lee.....	36	50	86
Corporal Newton.....	41	34	75
Private Rogers.....	29	34	63
Private Webb.....	40	28	68
Sergeant Wiles.....	33	24	57
Private Young.....	33	29	62
	203	170	373

#### VARIOUS ITEMS.

Gov. Colquitt reviewed the colored troops of the Georgia National Guard at Savannah on May 27. The Macon, Augusta, and Atlanta troops were represented.

The veterans of the 9th New York held their annual dinner at the Sturtevant House on May 27.

PREPARATORY to the annual rifle practice of the 7th New York at Creedmoor, commandants of companies are directed to assemble for instruction in the aiming, sighting and position



drill, and for practice with the indicators, all members of their companies who are not marksmen, or who have not been already thoroughly instructed in the Manual of Rifle Practice. The inspector of rifle practice has been directed to attend such drills and to assist as an instructor, whenever so requested by any company commandant.

—The drum corps of the 13th New York presented their drum-major with a handsome snare drum and silver mounted sticks at the close of their drill on May 25. Sergt. McKay made the presentation speech.

—Where does Col. Underhill, of the 27th New York, obtain his authority for granting staff rank (second lieutenant) to his headquarters clerk? and by what right does he direct that he, the clerk, should be respected accordingly?

—From General Orders No. 8, c. s., General Headquarters S. N. Y., it is presumed that the authorities at Albany contemplate disbanding more of the organizations of the N. G. S. N. Y. The orders comprise the regulations established for the muster out of all organizations which may hereafter be disbanded.

—Col. Josiah Porter, 22d regiment, will command the detachment of marksmen, 1st New York Brigade, on June 6; Adjutant Wm. J. Harding, 22d New York, will act as adjutant of the day. The practice will be under the direction of Major J. H. Cowper thwait, inspector rifle practice 1st Brigade.

#### ANSWERS TO CORRESPONDENTS.

The editor of the ARMY AND NAVY JOURNAL must decline to decide points between officers and the men of their commands. No attention paid to fictitious signatures, unless accompanied by real name and address of writer.

DUNDEE.—Lieut. Commander D. McMullan is on duty at the Navy-yard, Norfolk, Va. Lieut. Commander Yates Sterling is on duty at the Navy-yard, Washington.

C. R. asks: What is the age and physical qualifications necessary for an enlistment man? ANSWER.—Between the ages of 21 and 45. Weight, not less than 130 and not more than 180. Term of service, 5 years.

ENLISTED MAN asks: Is an enlisted man stationed on duty at any place liable to taxation there on his personal property and household effects? ANSWER.—We think it probable, except on Government reservation.

READER asks: Was there any countersign given to Pickets after 1862, in the late Rebellion in the Union Army? ANSWER.—None given, except possibly in error.

READER.—No appointments of cadet midshipmen at large have been made by the President as yet, and probably will not be, as the Senate have struck these appointments out, and the bill to that effect is now pending in the House. Should any be made the examinations will come off at the Academy on the 21st of June.

D. C. R. asks: 1. Will there be any recruiting for the cavalry in June? 2. What height has a person to be to enlist in the cavalry, also for the infantry? ANSWER.—1. We cannot tell whether there will be recruiting in June; at present mechanics and re-enlisted men are taken, none others till further orders. 2. Height, 5 feet 3 in. for cavalry; 5 feet 4 in. for infantry, etc. Cavalry limit in weight 130 to 165 lbs.

TACTICAL POINTS asks: 1. In making reports at guard mounting when the acting sergeant major is junior to the first sergeants, do the first sergeants salute first? 2. At inspection of quarters, page 360, at the commands (1) company, (2) attention, do the men salute? ANSWER.—1. No. The same rule should be followed as when the adjutant is senior to the officer of the day. 2. No. The tactics do not prescribe a salute. Par. 799 applies when soldiers address an officer or are addressed by him.

CADET.—Examination for appointment as cadet in the Revenue Marine Service is competitive, similar to examination for admission to West Point and Naval Academy. After appointment they serve two years on board a training vessel; and after passing examination successfully are appointed third lieutenant in Revenue Marine Service. The pay of a cadet is \$900 per annum, to be reduced to \$500 by this Congress. The pay of third lieutenant is \$1,300 and one ration. The examination for cadetships occurs yearly.

#### COLORED TROOPS ABROAD.

To the Editor of the Army and Navy Journal:

SIR: I send you a clipping from an English paper (*Army and Navy Gazette*), of 13th April, 1878, which please publish. A good many officers and soldiers in our Army are not aware of the fact that there are negro soldiers in nearly all of the European armies.

FORT CLARK, TEX., May 7, 1878.

The extract sent is an account from the *Army and Navy Gazette* of the presentation at Sierra Leone April 1, of colors to the 2d West India regiment, in which the officer presenting the colors, Col. Webber, C. B., said: "When the expeditionary force under Sir Garnet Wolseley had reached the river Prah on the march to Coomassie, the general deplored to me the utter black-down of all means of regimental transport owing to the cowardly abandonment of us by most of our native allies and carriers, who thus were compromising the successes we had already gained. Knowing your worth and soldierly devotion to our Sovereign's cause, I unhesitatingly pledged myself to the general to relieve his anxiety by the assistance of the black troops (1st and 2d West India regiments), under my command. Summoning a general parade of all, I explained the situation fully to you, and asked you to show your white brethren-in-arms what you were capable of. Nobly you responded. Many there were who broke down and died under exertions seldom equalled; but every soldier that did not break down in that most trying of climates carried food for the white troops as well as for himself, ammunition for the white troops as well as for himself, and, aided by his gallant brethren-in-arms of the Royal navy and marines, fought the way for the white troops and himself from the Atlantic Ocean to the river Prah, more than half way to the enemy's capital. In addition to cases of provisions, stores of all sorts, tentage, and medical necessities, etc., every black soldier bore on his head or shoulders a large box of reserve ammunition, and every officer of the 1st and 2d West India regiments not utterly prostrated by wounds or sickness gave up his hammock to the same purposes."

The Spanish standing army numbers 100,000, and it is calculated that Spain will in eight years, with the reserves then created, be able to put 265,000 men into the field. 75,000 of the 150,000 young men who yearly reach 20 years are found physically fit for service. Of these 20,000 go into the navy, or purchase exemption by paying \$400 to the State. The remainder go for three years into the standing army, and are held after a short period of training subject to call. After three years a year's furlough is allowed. Then they go into the reserve for four years more.

#### BENNY HAVENS, OH!

(SEQUEL)

Come, fellows, let us join once more, ere to our homes we go,  
And give a parting requiem to "Benny Havens, Oh!"  
Our fathers worship'd at his shrine, in days long, long ago,  
Then why should we, their faithful sons, not love our "Havens, Oh!"

The spirit of the olden grey, with boys, 'tis folly, true;  
But then it proves "Esprit de Corps," when clothed in Army blue:  
Then in the path our fathers trod let us not fail to go:  
If it lead to fame and glory, or "Benny Havens, Oh!"

Their names shall sacred to us be for deeds done long ago:  
For they are graven with gold and red on azure blue, you know:  
And as on their mantles fell, our gratitude we'll show,  
By life remembrances of them and "Benny Havens, Oh!"

Gen'l Barbour, braves Mudge and Inge, oft went through drifted snow,  
To have an hour's pleasant chat, and make the spirit's flow:  
C'ay, Crittenden, and regions more, could never give a NO,  
When asked to share the friendly cheer of "Benny Havens, Oh!"

Did Ringgold's flying battery e'er make its aim too low—  
Did Duncan's ready howitzers e'er fail to reach the foe—  
Did Canby brave, or Custer bold, e'er dread Modoc or Sioux—  
Because of dark or moonlight raids on "Benny Havens, Oh!"

From Nevada's hoary ridges, from stormy coast of Maine,  
From Lava beds and Yellowstone the story never waned:  
Wherever duty called they went, their steps were never slow—  
With "ALMA MATER" on their lips, and "Benny Havens, Oh!"

Their blood has water'd Western plains, and Northern wilds of snow,  
Has staled Sierra's highest peaks, where piercing winds e'er blow:  
Has dyed deep red the Everglades, and deeper still, you know,  
The sacred Montezuma shades and walls of Mexico.

But now the soft'en'd summer winds come whispering to us low  
That He of whom we oft have sung, Death's hand lies on his brow!

These granite hills surrounding us, by sun all set aglow,  
To them, are guardian angels, and to "BENNY HAVENS, OH!"  
WEST POINT, N. Y., June 13, 1877.

THE *Baltimore American*, in answering the assault of a Washington paper on the Navy as an institution composed of aristocrats who have nothing to do, says: The esteemed cotemporary in question should exercise more care in excluding from its columns aught that knocks the wind out of its theories. It should not have published almost simultaneously with the above dissertation upon the merits of the Navy an announcement that Congress has authorized Lieut. T. B. M. Mason to accept a medal conferred upon him by King Victor Emmanuel. For it is quite possible that readers might inquire of the Democratic national organ what Lieut. Mason had done that he should be thus honored by the late ruler of Italy. And it would be obliged to answer—granting that it desired to tell the truth—that Lieut. Mason was not decorated for his practice and grace in dancing the German or even for his ability in escorting ladies around the Washington Navy-yard, but for an achievement in the harbor of Callao. The story is perhaps worthy of a brief recital. The Italian bark *Adelaide* was swinging at her moorings in the roadstead of that Peruvian port, when fire suddenly broke out on board. The vessel was partially laden with gunpowder, and the terror-stricken crew and officers hastily tumbled over the sides into the boats and pushed off for safety. Lieut. Mason was flag-lieutenant of the South Pacific squadron, and his vessel was anchored near by. At the head of three volunteers from the crew he boarded the burning craft, made his way into the hold, rolled the kegs of powder out of the way of the spreading flames and quenched the latter with the apparatus he and his men had brought. Not only was the Italian bark saved, but also the other craft anchored around her in that crowded harbor, which must inevitably have suffered if the fire had reached the powder. It was the sort of heroic deed that in fiction makes the pulses beat quicker, and yet in actual life is passed by with the slight mention in the newspapers which it elicited at the time of its occurrence, and is now revived by the bestowal upon the gallant sailor of his well-earned reward. We simply append the unadorned narrative to our cotemporary's estimate of the officers of the American navy and ask the public to judge between them.

SOWING THE WIND.—In a letter to the Hon. Clarkson N. Potter, of New York, the Hon. Alex. H. Stephens of Georgia, thus expresses his opinion concerning the result of the passage by the House of Representatives of the resolutions offered by Mr. Potter, appointing a committee to inquire into alleged frauds in Florida and Louisiana during the last Presidential election: "I so look upon the whole of this proceeding, concocted as it was, conducted as it has been, as most unwise, most unfortunate, and most mischievous. Its effect will be to disturb the peace, harmony, and quiet of the country. Neither Mr. Potter nor anybody else can prevent it, and I say to him, most respectfully, that nothing short of an immediate, general, and firm concert of action of the law and order abiding people of all parties, Republicans and Democrats, throughout the Union, in reprobation of this investigation proceeding any further with a view to disturb the Presidential title, such as announced by the Pennsylvania Democracy in their convention a few days ago, can arrest the most fearful consequences. Those who have, though innocently, sowed the wind will reap the whirlwind. My own opinion is, as I have repeatedly said, this affair will prove in the end either a contemptible farce, or a horrible tragedy. Whether it will lead to the Mexicanization of our Federal Republic, the result must show; but I say, as I said on another recent occasion, that all soft words instilling in the mind of the people of this country the idea that Mr. Hayes can be peaceably unseated by Congress are as delusive and as guileful as the whisperings of the great arch-fiend in the shape of a toad in the ear of Eve from which sprung all our woes."

ALFRED T. A. TORBERT has been succeeded as Consul General, at Paris, by Lucius Fairchild.

THE Bennett expedition expects to be en route for the North Pole, via Behring's Straits, from San Francisco, in June, 1879. The vessel will soon sail from Havre for that port.

GEN. WADE HAMPTON has returned to Mrs. Custer a field glass belonging to her husband, which was taken at the Battle of Brandywine and given to Gen. Hampton. It will be added to a collection of war souvenirs Mrs. Custer has arranged in a cabinet at Monroe, Mich.

A NEWSPAPER despatch from Cincinnati, May 26, says: "New facts about the Communists have lately been discovered here. They are holding secret meetings very quietly, and arming. They have contracted with a Jewish dealer in Government goods in this city to furnish them with breech-loading rifles they want or may want at \$5 each. At their meeting last night, to which access was had only by members, who are compelled to pay an initiation fee and join before they are admitted to the hall, they were very violent in their denunciations of the citizens, who are now raising subscriptions to form two batteries of artillery, and said that when worse came to worse they would be prepared."

At St. Louis, May 16, in answer to a call addressed to the working men who had seen military service either in this country or Europe between three or four hundred men met at Turner Hall. Ferdinand Amreitz called the meeting to order, and stated the object was to take steps towards organizing military companies, to be composed exclusively of working men who were military veterans, to serve the purposes of working men and protect them against encroachments upon their rights by the military and police forces which have been arrayed against them, placing them in the attitude of outlaws. Several speeches of the usual socialistic and communistic character were made, a great deal of enthusiasm was manifested, and some two hundred and fifty enrolled themselves as soldiers of the army of the working men.

GRACE GREENWOOD, writing to the N. Y. Times, apropos of Gen. Shields, says: "Mirabeau was once declaiming eloquently on the sublime courage of certain illustrious heroes of antiquity, to Sieyes, who finally replied: 'But mon ami, these grand personages were sustained by grand passions.' The world about them was watching them—they could have about them the praises of posterity. I know a sort of death into which enters more strength of soul, more of grandeur, and far more of simplicity. It is the death of a poor private soldier, horribly wounded by a shell on the field of battle, whom they perhaps fling into a cart, the joltings of which cause him terrible suffering, and so take him to a rude, crowded hospital, where can be found no surgeon to dress his wound, not a rag of linen to stay the flow of blood, not a drink of water to quench his thirst—a poor soldier who has lived obscure, who so dies, far from his home, without friends, help or consolation—and who dies without complaint."

RUSSIA'S NAVAL STRENGTH.—The St. Petersburg correspondent of the *Morning Advertiser*, writing on April 26, gives the following as the naval strength of Russia in the Baltic, divided into three squadrons. The ocean-going squadron will consist of the following eight iron-clads:

	Tons.	Horse-power.	Armor.	Guns.
Peter the Great.....	9,510	2,300	14 inches	4 3/4
General Admiral.....	4,418	2,000	6 inches	14 1/2
Tchitchagoff.....	3,396	1,800	5 1/2 inches	12 3/4
Grieg.....	3,460	1,800	5 inches	8 1/2
Spiridoff.....	3,395	1,800	5 1/2 inches	12 3/4
Lazereff.....	3,450	1,800	5 inches	6 1/2
Pojarski.....	5,291	1,800	4 1/2 inches	10 1/2
Sebastopol.....	5,944	2,600	4 inches	10 1/2

The squadron designated for the defence of the Baltic comprises the—

	Tons.	Horse-power.	Armor.	Guns.
Petropavlovski.....	6,175	2,600	4 inches	30 3/4
Krem.....	3,300	1,500	4 1/2 inches	12 3/4
Netron Meny.....	3,460	1,500	4 1/2 inches	16 3/4
Pervizit.....	3,360	1,500	4 1/2 inches	14 3/4
Sevelana, wooden screw frigate.				
Bogatyr, corvette.				
Vazir, sea-going torpedo vessel.				

The Coastguard, or more properly inshore squadron, will consist mainly of the smaller vessels of the Baltic fleet, and in many respects will be more powerful than the other two squadrons just mentioned. The vessels selected for this service are:

	Tons.	Horse-power.	Armor.	Guns.
Monitors.				
Tchardalska.....	1,835	800	4 1/2 inch	4 1/2
Roussalka.....	1,835	800	4 1/2 inch	4 1/2
Smertch.....	1,580	800	4 inch	2 1/2
Vestchoun.....	1,555	800	4 inch	2 1/2
Tiphon.....	1,555	800	4 inch	2 1/2
Strelitz.....	1,555	800	4 inch	2 1/2
Bromenosetch.....	1,555	800	4 inch	2 1/2
Koldoun.....	1,555	800	4 inch	2 1/2
Edinorog.....	1,555	800	4 inch	2 1/2
Latnik.....	1,555	800	4 inch	2 1/2
Lava.....	1,555	800	4 inch	2 1/2
Ouaragan.....	1,555	800	4 inch	2 1/2
Perm.....	1,555	800	4 inch	2 1/2

The *Peter the Great*, the crack vessel, has two turrets and resembles the English *Dreadnought*, and is 321 ft. ft. The *General Admiral* is a fast sailing frigate, 285 ft. 48 in. The next four are turret cruisers, 260x45 ft. The *Prince Pojarski* is 20 feet longer and fitted with a ram. She steams 11 knots an hour. The *Sebastopol*, built in 1863, is the oldest of the iron-clad. The *Petropavlovski* is a wooden frigate of the same type. The *Krem*, *Netron Meny*, and *Pervizit* are machine floating batteries, 230x53 ft., and steaming at 9 knots an hour. The *Sevelana* is the flagship that conveyed Prince Alexis to America some years ago. The *Vazir* is 115 ft. long, 16 ft. wide, has an average draught of 9 ft., engines capable of driving it at the rate of 17 knots an hour, coal capacity for four days, and is fitted with an arrangement for discharging both the Whitehead and the Harvey torpedoes. The hull is of steel, bullet proof, and divided into a large number of watertight compartments. Of the monitors, the *Tchardalska* and *Roussalka* are 210x43 ft., with a draught of 12 ft., and double turrets. The *Smertch* is only 183x38 ft., its draught is 10 1/2 ft., and its turrets are stated to be in a very loose condition. The remaining 10 monitors are all of the same pattern, 200x46 ft., having a draught of 11 ft., and furnished with a single turret containing two guns. They are protected by laminated armor, five plates, each one inch thick, being fastened upon



the hull. Similar plates, 11 in number, compose the turret. Added to this squadron is to be a certain number of the 100 torpedo cutters now under course of construction at St. Petersburg and in Germany. Some of these have already reached Cronstadt, and the remainder will be delivered there before June 1. Besides the vessels enumerated, there are also lying at Cronstadt the corvettes *Velyaz, Vol, Gibiak, Vened, Gredem, Boyarin, and Askold*, together with the clipper *Siaerlok, Variag, Almaz, Yachoot, Ezoomrood, Junichoug, and Dygit*, and the paddle wheel frigates *Rurik, Smairle, Olaf, and Krabree*. The latter would be of very little use except to block up the Cronstadt Channel with their rotting carcasses, but among the former are several vessels which, provided as they are with torpedo gear, would be by no means despicable assailants. The *Advertiser's* correspondent concludes: "I asked a government official yesterday when he thought that war would break out. 'Not until Russia's cruiser arrangements are complete,' was his laconic answer." Iron says: "Weak in her navy, despite all that has been said of the *Peter the Great* and the *Popoffka*, Russia looks to the torpedo as her natural, or artificial ally, and is providing herself with torpedo boats to the utmost extent possible. The Russian government is having a special kind of torpedo boat built, this kind of craft being intended to operate within a certain distance from a harbor, but not on the high seas. These boats are being built with all possible despatch at the Baltic Iron Works and elsewhere, and English workmen have been taken over to Russia for the purpose of being thus employed. The requisite engines are being made at St. Petersburg, at Stettin, and possibly in England also, in which case the recent Royal Proclamation ought to operate. The torpedo boats are to have a high rate of speed, certainly exceeding twenty miles an hour. The tactics thus adopted are well suited to the exigencies of the Russian navy, but the policy is, nevertheless, a confession of weakness, whereas England is able to avail herself of all that the torpedo can accomplish, in addition to the prowess of an unrivalled fleet. If the Russians have a hundred Whiteheads, and were to expend them all in blowing up ten British iron-clads, the damage done would be accomplished at a very cheap rate. But launching a Whitehead at a British iron-clad, although an easier matter than applying a torpedo by means of an outrigger from a boat, is still very like the fable of the mice putting a bell round the cat's neck. The thing is effective if done, but the difficulty is to do it. The Whitehead must be brought within a thousand yards before it is launched, and this involves either a very stealthy approach or an attack in force. Where a good watch is kept, and where there is an outlying guard of small craft, the foe will find it no easy task to take an iron-clad by surprise. What might transpire in a battle of iron-clads is another question, but Russia has no ships at the present time capable of affording the spectacle of a first class naval engagement."

**RETIREMENT IN THE CHINESE ARMY.**—The *Peking Gazette*, of March 1, has the following announcement: "Fochow-li, whose substantive office is that of Manchu Brigade-General at Canton, had been employed on active service for upwards of twenty years, in the operations against the insurgents in the provinces of Szechuan, Hupeh, Nganhwee, Shense, and Kansuh, in the course of which he had been many times wounded. His wounds have of late broken out afresh, and he has little prospect of a speedy recovery. His prayer for permission to vacate his post is acceded to, and he is authorized to return to his Banner and devote himself to the care of his health; retirement on full pay being granted him as a special boon. Let Shang-ching-mow succeed to the post of Manchu Brigade-General at Canton."

**COL. T. BLAND STRANGE**, Inspector of Artillery, Dominion of Canada, in a lecture on March 1, on "Modern Artillery," said: "You will expect me to draw some conclusions from the Turko-Russian War. I am in no better position than my auditors to draw conclusions, dependent as we all are on newspaper accounts and the enormous development of electrical mendacity, which has mixed up the subject in a manner that will require patient disentanglement by-and-by. It appears to me that the action of both Turkish and Russian artillery has not been satisfactory. It is a spectacle of barbaric brute force—without the scientific handling of artillery in the field as employed by the Prussians at Gravelotte, Forbach, and Worth, where the field artillery and cavalry, pushed forward, were thrown in masses on the flank of the enemy, always cutting off the line of strategic retreat. The guns on both sides have been breechloaders, and the execution done by them in preparing for infantry attack has not been satisfactory, mainly due, I think, to tactical handling on both sides. One thing we Canadians can comfort ourselves with is the fact that brave men be-

hind earthworks, fairly armed, have kept masses of trained soldiery at bay. And as a people, the Canadians inherit the cool, almost phlegmatic character of their Anglo-Saxon and Norse forefathers, which is a great advantage in defensive war, and have that adaptability to circumstances that makes them excellent gunners. We must lose no opportunity of educating our natural gifts."

**POPULATIONS CHANGING MASTERS.**—The following statistics by Dr. Petermann, in the *Geographische Mittheilungen*, of the probable results of the Treaty of San Stefano, are said to be as nearly as possible accurate, allowance being made for inaccuracies in the best maps and the defective registration of the Ottoman Empire, and general unreliability of its public documents:

	German Geographical Square Miles.	Population.
I. European Turkey (without Crete)		
hitherto.....	9467	15,540,000
Immediate Possessions.....	6483	9,100,000
The Tributary State of Roumania.....	2201	5,073,000
The Tributary State of Servia.....	783	1,366,923
(The comparative freedom and energy of Servia has made an exact census possible.)		
II. European Turkey (without Crete) in future.....	5918	8,563,000
Immediate Possessions.....	2827	4,445,000
(1) The Western portion of these, including the peninsula of Salonica.....	2263	2,911,800
(2) The Eastern portion (Constantinople—Adrianople,.....	564	1,103,200
Army, Police and Foreigners.....		430,000
III. Servia (1876).....	783	1,366,923
Increase by Treaty of San Stefano.....	154	226,000
Hence future size and population.....	937	1,593,000
IV. Montenegro, hitherto.....	78	170,000
Increase by Treaty of San Stefano.....	170	143,000
Hence future size and population.....	248	313,000
V. Roumania, hitherto.....	2201	5,073,000
By loss of Bessarabia.....	154	136,000
By addition of Dobrukscha.....	240	174,000
Hence future size and population.....	2287	5,111,300
The Armenian territory, says the <i>Echo</i> , taken from Turkey by the Russians, "embraces 710 German geographical miles." There are discrepancies between the Turkish and the Russian estimates of the populations, as follows:		

	Kars.	Batoum.	Bajaset.	Tschaldyr.
Turkish Estimate	120,000	71,681	387,457	52,897
Russian Estimate	85,885	189,121	37,968	43,587

These figures only represent the male population. The result is, that "the Sultan is informed that he has lost in all 1,224,000 subjects in Asia, and the Czar learns that he has gained in all 378,000."

#### FOREIGN ITEMS.

AMONG the proposed torpedo contrivances is that of magnetising the metal snout of a fish torpedo, so that it should at once dart towards the attractive iron-clad.

HER MAJESTY'S iron steamship *Triumph*, armor plated, 6,600 tons burden, and carrying 14 guns, has sailed from Portsmouth for the Pacific Ocean to relieve the *Shah*, 6,040 tons and 26 guns, as flagship on that station.

A CAREFUL German estimate shows that 33 Russian divisions, or 412,500 men, are employed in occupying territory other than Russian, in Europe and Asia. There remains, consequently, but fifteen divisions, or seven and a half army corps, or 187,500 men, disposable for other operations.

*Broad Arrow* says: The dream of a new Empire in which Great Britain should be military mistress of Europe, and mistress of the world, through her army and her navy, is one of those fantasies which may suit the patriotic complexion of the hour, but will not bear sober examination.

THE English Admiralty has put into commission the four coast defence turret monitors—*Cyclops, Hydra, Heate* and *Gorgon*, together with the older and some what larger turret ships, *Prince Albert* and *Wyvern*. These, with the *Penelope, Warrior, Hector, Valiant, Resistance*, and *Lord Warden*, at present constitute the iron-clad fleet retained for the defence of the English Channel, North Sea, and the British coasts generally. There are other vessels which will be shortly available for active service; of which the most important are the *Monarch, Triumph, Iron Duke, Thunderer*, and *Inflectible*. It is expected that the *Triumph* will shortly proceed to the Pacific Station.

REGARDING the movements of the mysterious *Cimbria*, a St. Petersburg letter printed in the Vienna *Abendpost* reveals the fact that the authorities in Russia indulged in the fond hope, at the time of the departure of the *Cimbria*, that within a month's time they

would have secured in America no less than ten fast-sailing steamers to serve as cruisers and to be manned with the men taken out by the *Cimbria*.

AN English army circular has been issued notifying that an officer serving with his regiment abroad who voluntarily retires from the army after less than twenty-five years' service, will be liable to defray the cost of his own passage home and of his successor's passage to the regiment.

A DESPATCH from Boston reports that the Russian government, through its agent, Captain Grippenburg, has opened negotiations with the South Boston Iron Company for the manufacture of heavy ordnance, and a special price list, with full particulars as to the capacity of the works as at present operated or under the highest pressure, has been submitted at the request of the Russian agent.

THE Turkish salute from an inferior to a superior, adopted in military, as in civil life, has been a movement of the hand, first to the knees, then to the breast, and then to the head, as who should say, "May dirt be cast upon my pate, if I am not your slave." Practically, the motion has in the Army been first to the breast and then to the head, but this caused, it is thought, a waste of time, and there is nothing the Turks are so convinced is necessary to their complete reform as the abolition of every tendency to "yavash," which means "slowly." Consequently the edict has now gone forth that soldiers are henceforward to salute their superiors in the manner customary in European armies generally.

SPEAKING of the Armstrong and the Whitworth gun factories, the London *Standard* says: England has, in addition to the great arsenal and gun factory at Woolwich—an establishment which is the pride of Englishmen and the envy of foreigners—a large gun-producing power constantly at her command. Krupp's works may be larger than those at Elswick, and their fame may be more extended, but except in case of war with Germany, this country would not need to take them into account in any calculation of the resources of an enemy. Russia has certain gun manufactories of her own, and when the difficulties in the East first arose she was laboriously engaged in providing guns of the Krupp pattern of her own manufacture. But her resources are far from being developed to such an extent as to enable her to rely exclusively upon them, and in case of war with any great Power—above all with any Power able to secure the loyal neutrality of Germany—she would be placed at a very serious disadvantage. England, on the other hand, would, as we see from the facts we have stated, be enabled to supplement the vast manufacturing capacity of Woolwich by a resort to at least one establishment of the first class, capable of turning out twelve 100-ton guns in the year, and to other smaller but thoroughly efficient ordnance works.

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#### MARRIED.

[Announcements of Marriages and Births FIFTY CENTS each, and the signature and address of the party sending must accompany the notice.]

BICKNELL—SLOAN.—May 22, 1878, by the Rev. J. R. Bicknell, at the residence of the bride's parents, New Albany, Ind., Lieut. GEORGE A. BICKNELL, U. S. Navy, and ANNIE M., daughter of Dr. John Sloan. No cards.

MEAD—WATTS.—On Wednesday, May 22, 1878, by the Rev. Dr. Yerkes, at the residence of her parents, New Albany, Ind., W. W. MEAD, Lieut. U. S. Navy, to JULIA, eldest daughter of R. A. Watts, Esq. No cards.

#### DIED.

Brief announcements will be inserted under this head without charge. Obituary notices and resolutions should be paid for at the rate of two cents a word, unless it is intended to leave the question of their insertion to the discretion of the Editor.

WHITE.—At Columbus Barracks, Ohio, May 31, 1878, FANNY, eldest daughter of Mary A. and Dr. Charles L. White, U. S. Army, aged seven years, eleven months and seventeen days.

Persons answering an Advertisement will confer a favor on both the Advertiser and the Publisher, by mentioning the fact that they saw it in the Army and Navy Journal.

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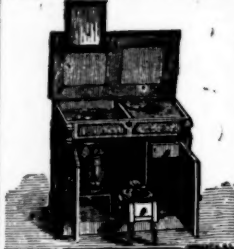
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